

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 222

PRICE TWO CENTS

DR. WILEY TESTIFIES HE WAS HAMPERED IN WORK AT ALL POINTS

Sustained by Food Board in Only About One Third of the Controversies Which He Has Decided

NOT IN RUSBY CASE

Never "a Scintilla of Evidence" to Connect Him With Employment of That Official in Any Way

WASHINGTON—That the so-called 80-day contract with Dr. Rusby, which formed the basis of the statement by Attorney-General Wickersham that Dr. Wiley merited "condign" punishment was contained in a letter written by Dr. Rusby and never sent, was testified today by Dr. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, before the committee on agricultural department expenditures.

Dr. Wiley also testified that the departmental personnel board omitted an essential part of the letter—the words "if approved by the department"—when the Rusby case was presented to the President and attorney-general.

Dr. Wiley also testified that he knew nothing of the Rusby contract. He instructed Dr. Bigelow to find out how cheaply the department could obtain Dr. Rusby's services on an annual basis.

"The negotiations with Dr. Rusby were all carried on by Dr. Bigelow," said Dr. Wiley. "I never saw that letter and there is not a scintilla of evidence which connects me with the case in any way."

Dr. Wiley told about being called before the personnel board on the Rusby case.

"They didn't tell me what the charges were," said Dr. Wiley. "Before they got through I had my suspicions. I did not get the formal charges until two months later, when they gave me an opportunity to resign."

"What is the attitude," Representative Floyd asked, "of your colleagues on the pure food and drug board toward you?"

"Generally antagonistic," Dr. Wiley replied. "They have joined with me in my conclusions of about one third of the cases, however."

"Are you over or under the solicitor?" asked Representative Floyd.

"I consider he is my superior officer," was the reply.

Asked as to the effect of general order No. 140 on the bureau of chemistry, Dr. Wiley said it had taken all the power in preparation of cases from the bureau.

Also questioned about taking cases into courts after the Remsen board had passed upon them, Dr. Wiley said it would preclude the bureau from initiating court proceedings.

Explaining the working of the inspection board, composed of himself, Dr. Dunlap and Solicitor McCabe, Dr. Wiley said that a majority of the board controlled.

If he and Dr. Dunlap disagreed, the deciding vote, even on chemical questions, was cast by Solicitor McCabe, who was not a chemist.

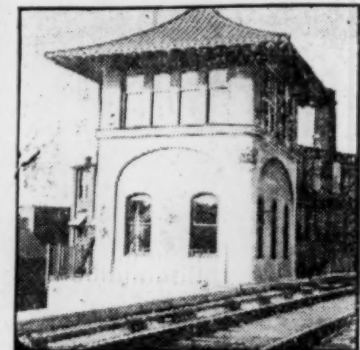
"Are your decisions usually sustained?" asked Mr. Floyd.

"Not usually," was the reply. "Only in about one-third of the cases have the other members of the board been with me."

Also asked how often Solicitor McCabe sided with him, Dr. Wiley said he could recall only one case. The com-

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ATTRACTIVE TYPE OF SIGNAL TOWER FOR WORCESTER



WORCESTER BLOCK SIGNAL TOWER

Great improvement in railway architecture is shown in the first example of a novel and attractive type of block signal tower being constructed by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company near the beautiful new union station in Worcester.

Monolithic Portland concrete poured into wooden molds forms the walls and basement, and graceful three-centered wall arches give relief to the facade. The position and arrangement of the windows has been planned with great care, with resulting harmony and repose. A red-tiled roof gives brightness and color to the whole.

The example shown is nearing completion and is being fitted with the most modern appliances for the comfort of employees and the safeguarding of passing trains. Metal furnishings are used throughout.

BOSTON COMPLETES PLAN OF WELCOME TO ADMIRAL COUNT TOGO

Plans for the reception and entertainment of Count Heihachiro Togo, vice admiral of the Japanese navy, who will arrive in Boston late tonight, were completed today.

Count Togo, who is the guest of the United States government while he is in this country, will be met at the South Station at 11 p. m. by navy officials, a committee of Japanese residents of Boston and Erwin H. Walcott, consul for Japan. The distinguished visitor will be given an informal reception and escorted at once to the Touraine.

Thursday morning he will breakfast in his suite and at 9 a. m. start on a visit to city hall and the State House, formally meeting Mayor Fitzgerald and Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham. The

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TWO GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES TALK AT NAHANT

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Speaker Joseph Walker, two of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, presented their views of the issues of the state campaign before the Cambridge Republican Club at Bass Point, Nahant, this afternoon.

On his way to the outing Lieutenant-

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HOUSE MOVES TO PUT IN A NEW STATEHOOD BILL

WASHINGTON—The House committee on territories appointed a committee of five to confer with the Senate territories committee on New Mexico and Arizona statehood situation, with a view to writing a comprehensive measure which could be adopted by both houses and be signed by President Taft.

The majority sentiment of the House

committee was in favor of passing the present measure with the recall of judges included over the Presidential veto, but wishing to assure Arizona and New Mexico of statehood at this session, it was finally decided to ask for a conference looking to a compromise.

Following a conference with President Taft, Senator Smith, who is chairman of the Senate territories committee, introduced his new statehood resolution providing for the admission of both states on condition that Arizona strike the recall of judges provision from its new constitution.

FRANCONIA BRINGS MANY BOSTONIANS

Most of the 278 saloon passengers who arrived today on the Franconia were Bostonians, including Prof. W. H. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stone and family, Col. E. Anderson and James Sullivan.

The Franconia also brought 384 second cabin and 817 steerage passengers. The Cunarder had a general cargo which will be discharged at the pier at East Boston.

W. H. Brennan of Symphony hall was among the passengers returning from a tour of the continent.

B. & A. TRAFFIC DEAL FORCED, SAYS STORY IN NEW YORK PAPER

Commercial Organ Declares That the New Haven Railroad Won Freight Outlet Through Strategy

NEW LINE PLANNED

Grand Trunk Competition Given as Another Motive for Desire to Operate Over N. Y. Central Leased Line

NEW YORK—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says today: "The manner in which the New Haven railroad forced the New York Central by a strategic move to give it trackage rights over the Boston & Albany and thus obtained for itself a new freight outlet for its westward bound freight became known yesterday."

"While officials of the New York Central and the New Haven roads will not confirm the statement, it is learned that interests either allied or directly connected with the latter road have pressed the former, by means of a proposed competitive road, to the extent that the Central was forced to make concessions to the New Haven to prevent a disastrous invasion of its territory. Now that the New Haven has won the first contest in connection with its policy of aggression, it is by no means improbable that the threatened invasion will be discontinued."

"The New Haven's reasons for desiring to operate over the Boston & Albany are obvious. The latter road provides at several points a short haul and desirable outlet for its western freight, in addition to the fact that it was thereby enabled to meet the competition which confronted it by reason of the Grand Trunk's invasion of New England."

"On the other hand, the New York

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COTTON BILL CAUCUS IN VAIN CONGRESS IS KEPT FROM QUITTING

WASHINGTON—The date of the adjournment of Congress now depends upon the attitude of Democratic senators toward the cotton bill. Senate Democrats were in caucus today but came to no conclusion.

Senator Penrose says Congress could adjourn on Sunday if the Democrats would act on the cotton bill, but he looks for an adjournment by next Wednesday anyhow.

The vote on the wool bill came on Tuesday afternoon after five hours debate. It was a victory for the combined Democratic and insurgent Republican forces as against the regular Republicans. Only two progressive Republicans, Senators Borah of Idaho and Bourne of Oregon, united with the regulars in the vote against the bill.

The bill as passed by the two houses places a flat ad valorem duty of 29 per cent on all raw wool, and proportionate rates on woolen manufactures.

(Continued on page five, column five)

WEST END DIRECTORS TO ACT ON SEPT. 6, SAYS HEAD OF BOARD

President Russell Finds That Circular of the Protective Committee Sheds No New Light on Proposed Merger

HAS NO STATEMENT

Joseph B. Russell, president of the West End board of directors, said today that the board did not contemplate making any further statement regarding the merger of the West End with the Elevated until the meeting of the stockholders in Wesleyan hall Sept. 6.

Regarding the new letter issued by the "protective committee" of West End

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President Chronograph Club Which Will Assist at the Boston Aero Meet



(Photo by Chickering) JOHN C. KERRISON

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND REACHES BOSTON AND GOES TO GLOUCESTER

John Hays Hammond, who was special United States ambassador to the coronation in England, and who arrived on the Cunarder Franconia today, said there had been a lack of wireless information on the trip across.

Owing to his official position, he did not care to comment upon any situation abroad, except to say that American securities are firm there. He said he had a very busy time during the coronation festivities, but enjoyed his visit immensely. He left at once for his summer home in Gloucester, being granted the usual ambassador's privilege of having his baggage passed by the inspectors without examination.

Mr. Hammond is reported to have said that reciprocity between the United States and Canada is opposed by Conservative members of Parliament, and that the people generally are divided on the point. Labor conditions are very bad in England, according to Mr. Hammond, and he is not surprised at the extensive strikes there.

Of the coronation he said: "It was the most glorious spectacle in modern history. I never expect to see anything approaching that magnificent pageant. The crowds were tremendous, beyond computation, but orderly."

RHODE ISLAND BILL WOULD SAVE \$600,000

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The special taxation committee reported to Governor Pothier today the draft of a bill which if passed will increase the net revenue of the state by about \$600,000 annually. The bill proposes a commission of three, the reduction of the state tax from 18 cents to nine, a tax on corporate excess at 30 cents per \$100, reduction of the taxation on savings deposits from 40 to 30 cents, a tax on oyster grounds of 1 per cent, and a tax on all corporations.

SENATE APPROVES PUBLICITY BILL

WASHINGTON—The conference committee report on the bill requiring ante-election publicity of campaign contributions and expenses, was approved by the Senate today.

MAYOR AND DAUGHTERS COME ASHORE



Miss Agnes is at the left and Miss Rose at right of Boston executive

ATWOOD AFTER 96-MILE FLIGHT LANDS IN OHIO

PETTISVILLE, O.—Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, who is attempting to fly from St. Louis to Boston, via New York, came down for gasoline here at 10:12 o'clock today, having been in the air since leaving St. Louis Monday 11 hours and 20 minutes, and having covered a total of 483 miles. He was in the air 2 hours and 6 minutes today after leaving Elkhart, Ind., and covered 96 miles in continuous flight.

"If conditions are favorable I will go up again this afternoon," said the aviator. "My engine has behaved beautifully."

ELKHART, Ind.—With the promise of a fine day for the third leg of his flight from St. Louis to New York and Boston, Harry N. Atwood got away from here today at 8:06 a. m.

Atwood planned to make his first stop at Toledo, 133 miles east, and after a short rest to proceed to Sandusky, there to remain overnight. Before he started out of City park here, Atwood declared his biplane to be in perfect working condition.

The first station east of Elkhart to report him was Goshen, 10 miles distant, which he reached at 8:25 o'clock.

He went over Millersburg 13 minutes later. He was flying easily at about 36 miles an hour. At 8:45 a. m. the biplane passed over Ligonier, 23 miles from the starting point.

Atwood passed Wapak, Ind., at 8:51 o'clock, having made 30 miles in 45 minutes.

Atwood made two unsuccessful attempts to start from the driving park here with A. Lee Stevens, his manager, as passenger. On the first attempt his airplane left the ground and struck a hedge fence at one end of the park, but was not damaged. On the second attempt Atwood was not able to leave the ground and abandoned the idea of carrying Stevens. He then started alone.

Before starting Atwood said he was not certain that he would extend this

Chicago-Elkhart schedule

City	Miles	Hour
Chicago	0	3:31
South Chicago	12	3:13
Whiting, Ind.	17	3:25
Pine	23	4:00
Gary	26	4:06
Millers	30	4:16
Dune Park	35	4:16
Norwood	38	4:23
Chesterton	41	4:27
Burdick	45	4:33
Oils	49	4:38
Durham	53	4:45
Laporte	59	4:51
Rolling Prairie	66	5:01
New Carlisle	73	5:10
South Bend	86	5:28
Mishawaka	90	5:31
Oscoda	96	5:40
Elkhart	101	5:47
Distance from St. Louis to Elkhart, via Chicago—187 miles.		
Total time in air—9h. 14m.		
Average time per mile—1m. 25.38s.		

FRENCH AVIATOR AT CHICAGO MEET



(Photo by Apeda studio, New York) Member of Moisant team in 50 horsepower machine, showing map holder used in cross-country flying

EASY ROUT OF FOES BY GOV. FOSS SEEN BY MAYOR FITZGERALD

Forecasts His Reelection by Increased Vote and Democratic Majority in Both Branches of Legislature

CHAMBER TRIP AIDS

Delegates From Boston Touring Europe Are Doing Much for Better Trade Relations With the U. S.

"Governor Foss will be reelected this fall by a larger vote than he received last year. I shall not ask for the resignation of Charles D. Daly as fire commissioner. I am not worried about talk of my recall."

Mayor Fitzgerald made these three statements today on his way to the city hall in reply to questions as to the most important issues that have developed during his tour of Europe.

"Governor Foss will be reelected by an overwhelming vote this fall, principally on the issue of the state finance commission, which he called for in the name of the people, and which the Republican Legislature failed to pass," he said.

"The failure of the Republican party to listen to the demands of the times will result in great losses in both branches at the state election. I look for a Democratic preponderance in the membership of the next General Court. I am going to work for the reelection of Mr. Foss."

"The rumor that I will ask for the resignation of Mr. Daly is ridiculous. Mr. Daly honestly differs from me on the point of the strength of the fire fighting force. I am perfectly willing to be convinced if Mr. Daly can prove his point, and in any case our difference of opinion will have a peaceful outcome. No other is possible."

"Everywhere on the continent I found

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COUNCIL CONFIRMS F. J. MACLEOD FOR THE RAILROAD BOARD

At the session today at the State House the executive council confirmed the appointment of Frederick J. Macleod of Cambridge as a member of the state railroad commission.

Mr. Macleod was appointed by Governor Foss last week to be chairman of the commission. An opinion was received from Attorney-General Swift by the council today stating that there was a question whether the Governor could designate one of his appointees to the board to be its chairman and also whether the council could confirm a member whom the Governor has designated as chairman.

The Council therefore confirmed Mr. Macleod's appointment as a member of the commission. Late today it is expected that the commission will organize and Mr. Macleod will be chosen chairman.

A protest with charges was filed with the council by David Mancovitz of ward 8 and others against the confirmation of the appointment of David Stoneham, Republican, of Dorchester, who was last week appointed by Governor Foss associate justice of the Dorchester district police court.

The hearing on the charges was set by the council for Tuesday next at 10 a. m. in the council chamber.

The charges presented by Mr. Mancovitz are understood to declare that the appointment of Mr. Stoneham was brought about through a personal, political influence by James H. Vahey.

Mr. Mancovitz wanted the Governor to appoint Attorney A. F. Cohen, 65 Waumbec street, Roxbury. Mr. Mancovitz is one of Representative Lomasney's political lieutenants and was a Democrat member of the Legislature from ward 8 from 1908 to 1910.

CONFIRMATION MOVES B. & N. CASE

With the confirmation today of Frederick J. Macleod of Cambridge as railroad commissioner it became possible to speedily adjust the controversy between the citizens of Malden, Saugus, Cliftondale and Revere and the Boston & North Street Railroad Company over the double-tracking of the Malden-Revere division of that company.

Had the confirmation not been rushed through the absence of Commissioner G. W. Bishop in Europe would have prevented any decision being made for several months. Commissioner Clinton White being the only other commissioner now in office.

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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Best-Behaved in Beverly Must Sometimes Look at President

People of Summer Capital Maintain Town's Official Dignity
Observing Same Deportment as if Chief Executive and
His Associates Were Private Citizens

FIRST-TIME VISITORS EXPECTED TO MIND THEIR P'S AND Q'S AND NOT STARE MUCH

The President of the United States is a great man, even in the nation's capital, where important personages of this and other countries go to and fro on the streets every day without exciting comment. When he and his personal following establish a "summer capital" in a little seacoast town like Beverly, in Massachusetts, it might be supposed that the high power and dignity of officialdom would make itself felt in double measure. Just how this is in fact, how the presence of the nation's chief executive and his family is evidenced in the daily routine of the small town where he spends his spare time in summer, is here described by one of the Monitor's special writers, who spent a day in Beverly last week while President Taft was there.

THE President, wielding administrative authority from the chair of the chief executive at Washington is one thing—he is a public charge, a servant of the people who serve to themselves the proud right to approve or condemn emphatically and at once all that he does and says, and make it known to him without circumlocution or finesse; but the President who has laid aside the heavy pomp of state and chosen of his own free will to take up his residence among ourselves is a gentleman.

The time was when Beverly went to sleep at night and woke up in the morning like other self-respecting New England villages. Not for the world would she acknowledge she is doing any different now, but for the last three summers, including this, the close observer has noticed she has sat up a little straighter, carried her head a little stiffer, and deep down inside has been an unacknowledged but certain pride.

Beverly has long been aware of her superior attractions. For years and years the financially and socially great of the land have sought the privilege of residing on her wondrous seacoast. She is used to aristocracy from this and other lands, and so conscious has she been of her own virtues she would scarcely turn to look when a duchess went by, but when the word went forth that the President had chosen to make her his summer capital Beverly's hand involuntarily sought her cap. She shook down her ruffles, smoothed her lap, and, like a good New Englander, folded her hands in it as though she hadn't noticed, but she has been vividly and vibrantly conscious of it all the while.

A duchess may not mean anything—Massachusetts does not believe in titles, anyway—but if the President should pass by, and raise his hat and say "Good morning," that would be different, and there is always the possibility that he may. The President remarked one time that he liked Beverly because the people let him alone, and Beverly has sat a little stiffer ever since. She can understand how a gentleman who is weighed with the affairs of state likes to slip away now and then and have a little quiet with his family without the populace looking on, and Beverly valiantly closes in, or opens up, whichever way you wish to put it, to leave him free to do it.

People Walk Straight On

To the stranger who has traveled many miles to pay his respects to the nation's chief executive, it is at first not understandable. When the train that has sped over green marshes and past quiet villages, framing through its windows broad expanses of blue sea and blue sky, with superb old trees silhouetted against it, stops at the little station to let him off, he is vaguely conscious

of a shock. He begins to realize that he expected to see at least a flag flying, but the only evidence of a President being in residence is a few cheap postcards of the Taft smile, and Paramatta, the Taft house, over at the news stand. There is not even a battered, mud-spattered, springless vehicle with gaunt, bony horses and an outer, clamoring to take you "this way for the President's house." Nothing but a Sunday quiet broods over the place.

It is the same thing all the way up the street and along the main thoroughfare, which is the direct route to the presidential mansion. No one seems to be conscious that a President is in town. He might as well be making speeches in Ohio, instead of playing golf as he probably is, at the Myopia Hunt Club, for all anybody pays any attention to him. It is all on the surface, however. Beverly may be sitting on her front porch and rocking, or casually occupied with her shopping, but she is keenly, pulsatingly alive to the presence of the President, but she would cut off her right hand before she would show it. After one has become used to it and understands, wherever one is in Beverly, the thought of him gives a pleasant excitement to the day.

The President is not accustomed to being sent out in the morning, down to the little general groceries store close by the trolley tracks to buy the loaf of bread that was forgotten the night before, so there is no disappointment when he doesn't come, but it is a distinct sensation when a little short-skirted, bare-legged lass twinkles in and jangling her pennies down on the counter announces that she "saw the President and that he spoke to her." And when Mrs. B— comes in some hours later and tells how when she was out sweeping her front walk with her sleeves rolled up and her apron on, the President went by and lifted his hat to her, it is almost like having it happen to oneself, and perhaps—who can tell?

Composure Is Civic Duty

It is a real disappointment that Congress did not cease its disputations and get down to business and through with it long ago, that the President might have had the whole long summer at Beverly and Beverly might have had the whole long summer with the President, but the town has too many resources within herself, and too sturdy an independence to repine. Nevertheless it has seemed dull without him. When it is announced that he is to spend a week-end "at home" as Beverly puts it (he spent two this year), she brightens visibly, although she never turns her head. Swampscott and Lynn and other towns along the shore through which he passes when he motors down from Boston may line up along the way and cheer; Beverly wouldn't think of that. When he comes in on his special car to Montserrat, Beverly will go down to bid him welcome, and let him pass quickly through and go his way, but that is only courtesy. When it is passed about, and somehow, everything the President does between sunrise and sundown is passed about in Beverly, that every day at such an hour he may be seen entering or leaving the gates of his residence, a little crowd is always gathered there to see. They take off their hats and the President takes off his. Sometimes, but not often, somebody starts a cheer. Beverly is quite sure these are not any of her people, and if they are that they only happened to be there.

When he was in Beverly last week he

appeared quite unexpectedly at the railroad station Friday evening. He drove up alone with his chauffeur. The place was crowded, it being about 6 o'clock, and everybody was too surprised to speak at first, then they took off their hats and he took off his. He got out of his car and walked up and down the platform while waiting for the train that was to bring in the friend of his wife, just as any man would do. He spoke to no one and no one spoke to him, and not many turned to look. He does not often talk to people, but once, when he was out "joy" riding, Beverly says, with a carriage full of ladies, they were passing a fire engine house and one of the men sitting out in front said real low like, "Hello, Bill!" He never expected the President to hear it, but he did, and stood right up and waved his hat, and Gee! but that fellow felt cheap!

Beverly is fond of the President. She is more. She has a very warm spot in her heart for the President, and it is big enough to take in Mrs. President and their sons and their daughter.

Family Marketing Seen To

Not much is seen of Mrs. Taft, but "Miss Helen" is everywhere. She has a new electric runabout and can be seen in it almost any time. She likes to go shopping and she likes soda. Her car is frequently drawn up at the curb while she and her girl friends get out and go in somewhere. The car is getting to be well known; but Miss Helen is not, for all her three summers spent in the town. This is due to her quiet demeanor and the family's dislike of a photographer. It gives rise to some embarrassing situations and Beverlyites are learning that they must not talk about her in public places unless they are more than sure she isn't near. Sometimes when shopping one will say to another, "Isn't that Helen Taft's car outside?" It looks like it. Then they will make remarks about it and Miss Helen herself perhaps, never dreaming the unpretentious young person beside them is anybody, but when she has received her package and change she passes out and enters the car, and then they know it is she and confusion is upon them.

"She is the first lady, all right," they will tell you, "she knows how to act and what to say." There are plenty of people who come to Beverly who try to make out who are somebody, but Beverly has seen Yankee wit and sees through. The Tafts are never like that, neither the President, nor Miss Helen, nor Mrs. Taft nor the boys. Asked how she acts and what she says they say, "Oh, just common, just ordinary, just—" casting about for a word to make you understand, "just common," they add triumphantly, and when Beverly has said that she has said the last word.

Every morning Mrs. Taft goes market-ing, just like anybody. Miss Helen always is with her. They come down in the motor but you would never think they were a President's wife and daughter. The machine does not draw up with a honk, honk, honk. There is no flourish of trumpets, real or implied, when the President's lady enters. The machine glides to its place. Mrs. Taft and her daughter alight, and if they are not recognized they quietly await their turn. The stores where they trade regularly know them now and usually have a special person assigned to serve them. In the same quiet way Mrs. Taft makes her selections and gives her order, never failing to mention it when the meat or the fish was particularly good. Mrs. Taft always gives the order and Miss Helen stands by just like any ordinary girl when she goes out with her mother. If she sees anything she likes she mentions it and it is ordered for her.

All Beverly knows that meat and fish are a part of the regular menu of the day and that when Mrs. Taft orders steak it is porterhouse, but that when the President is in town a special cut is ordered for him. He always has a Delmonico, but the rest of them have porterhouse and no difference is made

between the family's and the servant's tables. Beverly says they do not order as lavishly as many people who live on the short; but they do like this about them; that the servants have as good as the best.

Neglect Baker and Milliner

Sometimes when Mrs. Taft has gone out a customer who has happened to be in the store at the time, will say, "Oh, was that Mrs. Taft? Does she always come here at this time?" and when she learns that she does, tomorrow and the next day and the next, she will be there at the very same hour. Mrs. Taft always leaves Paramatta so as to reach the stores between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. This has accordingly become the fashionable hour. Not that the storekeepers mention it. No "purveyors to the President" indication is to be found anywhere near their establishments. Once when something had gotten out and into the papers, an official reprimand was sent on from Washington. Since then it has been distinctly understood that private business was not to be regarded as public property for personal gain. Since then all such matters have been carefully guarded, but what the President has for his dinner is generally known to other members of the community before night. Every day they buy meat, and fish, vegetables and fruit, and every once in a while they buy crepe paper. What they do with it nobody knows and all Beverly wonders.

All this Beverly has at her fingers'

ends, but as to what Mrs. Taft or Miss Helen look like or what they wear, she is remarkably vague. They always look neat, nice and neat, of this they are sure; they wear white dresses and white shoes, but more than that Beverly finds it beyond her to say. They are "just common, just ordinary," which means that they do not put on airs, nor astound with their fine clothes, nor their manners, but are quiet, reserved, unpretentious; and Beverly likes them for that.

The storekeepers say it does not make much difference to them whether the President is in town or whether he is not. The stores where Mrs. Taft does her trading, or where Miss Helen drops in, gain a little by it, for there is always the liability of meeting them, and some people come in on purpose. Beverly does not expect Mrs. Taft to patronize all the stores. They know without being told that she would not buy cakes or rolls of them in 17 years for she had plenty of servants to make them for her, and that her gowns and her millinery don't come from there. They do feel grateful that she buys of them at all. It is a delicate compliment and it stimulates interest.

No Rally-Point for Crowd

Neither does the presence of the President attract great crowds. The first year it did. Everybody came from round about and some of them brought their lunches and ate them in the park. Last year, too, the railroad station was pretty

full almost any day. The crowds did not leave much money behind them except at the soda-water fountains and postal-card stands; but the 200 people or thereabouts the President brought with him, including the newspaper men with their wives and children, did make trading rather brisk. Whether or no the town experienced any particular financial gain the visitors made things livelier. Diplomats came and went. Their smart cars dashed up and down the streets at all hours. The President's own force and the newspaper men were up and down and in and out.

Even though the President himself was not about, it was worth looking up to see the official car with his secretary or other personal assistants tearing back and forth, and wondering what weighty matter was under way; or the newspaper men going up and down. They were always a barometer of the way things went. If anything was doing, they stopped for nobody; everybody had to get out of their way, but when all was quiet they sauntered around and told stories and spent money and the tales they told were worth listening to. Beverly hopes that another week will see them all back again and it will have another taste of an official life before the routine of the winter is resumed.

There is a tradition that the President has never set foot in a store in the town, not even when he goes shopping with his wife. He sits in the car while she makes the purchases, and after all Beverly thinks it a very good plan, for where he goes the secret service men go, and that would make a crowd and that

would make a store full, and what store in Beverly could manage them all?

Beverly is of the opinion there is too much "rubbering" as it is. When it was announced that the President had rented Paramatta everybody had to go and look at it. Even though they had seen it 450 times more just because the President had elected to reside in it several months of the year. Last year and the year before the President attended regularly the Unitarian church in the town and a crowd of people got out there every Sunday morning and waited for him to go in, and when they had seen him go in they hung around and waited for him to come out. Beverly does not approve of such actions and does not wonder that this year her distinguished visitor resident has elected to attend the church at the Farms.

Notwithstanding, there are in Beverly persons who would not cross the street to see the President—almost people who wouldn't look up from their sewing should he be passing by, and who take pride in it. Some who have seen him, feel called upon to explain that they couldn't help it; he was right there, and they were there to, and he was so conspicuous, as when the corner-stone was laid for the Y. M. C. A., they just had to see him.

It is not so with Patsy, but Patsy does not belong to Beverly. He has gone down for the summer to get fat. He has red hair and freckles and rides a bicycle. He would like to see the President but he never has. He means to, some day when he is there to stay. With his bicycle he can ride fast and he is sure he can catch him. Meantime he has shaken hands with Charlie. Charlie hasn't played with him, oh, no. Patsy supposes it is because he would like to be with a different class now that he has a chance. Patsy would like to be President himself and ride around in an auto, but he has to earn his clothes. He isn't sure but the President does work hard sometimes, for he has a pretty responsible job there in Washington; still, he wouldn't mind trying it. All the boys he knows would like to be President, which complicates matters, only, like Patsy, most of them are too busy.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The two degrees and six diplomas awarded by the Columbia College of Expression indicate the broad scope and also the specialization of its work. The diplomas are those of teacher, public reader, college graduate, professional and personal culture. The degrees are B. E. (bachelor of expression) and M. E. (master of expression). Good speakers must be readers and thinkers, but many of the best thinkers and writers are poor speakers. The college aims to rectify this condition by training every student to express himself in many ways, in conversation, in story telling, in dramatic impersonations, in writing, in public speaking, in recitation and in literary interpretation. Genuine literary training is made the basis of all this work of interpretation.

The college is for both men and women, professional and non-professional. The training is adapted not only to the mental and expressive development of the student, but to his character development as well, it being well established that for real success the former is dependent upon the latter. The importance of the precept, "know thyself," is realized to be of first importance in this work. The methods employed are intended to overcome the effects of repression, stimulate free endeavor, increase the joy of working and develop creative power.

The college was started as a school in 1890 by Miss Mary A. Blood, and Mrs. Ida Morey-Riley. In 1905 it was incorporated as a college under the laws of the state of Illinois. Miss Blood is still the president. She is assisted by an able faculty who have charge of the classes and in addition to whom are a large number of lecturers and readers who address the students. The college is located in Chicago.

A special group of studies which can be encompassed in one year's time is offered to college graduates talented in expression fitting them to teach expression in high schools and colleges.

Although it still lacks some weeks of the time when it will be necessary to move in from the freer life of sea or woodland and settle in snug quarters in town for the winter's work, the question of getting back, moving the furniture and the piano, is beginning to loom on the horizon, especially for those who had unfortunate experiences moving out. The J. W. Cook & Son Company pack pianofortes and furniture very carefully for moving and transport them either in or out of the city. Long experience has shown the company how best to do its work and it aims always to employ the best workmen. The office is at 2½ Park square, Boston.

The advantage to a girl of spending several years of her school life in a good school in an interesting foreign city cannot be questioned. Realizing this, Miss Lillian C. Weaver and Miss Louven Pattee established the Munich School for

Girls, in Munich, Bavaria, three years ago and are conducting it with gratifying success. For American students Munich affords rich and varied opportunities. There is probably no other city in whose life educational and cultural influences are so nicely balanced. The many public collections of art treasures, the abundance of good music, the excellent theaters in which the classic and modern drama are admirably played, the many courses of public and private lectures and the atmosphere of the great student community, free from the domination of commerce as in Berlin and of gaiety as in Paris, make it an ideal place for study, while its proximity to Italy and Greece is of inestimable benefit. The aim of the principals is not only the preparation of girls for American colleges but also to afford an opportunity for those who do not purpose to undertake a college training to acquire a general knowledge of letters and arts and a far more thorough schooling in modern languages than is possible in the United States. This year the school has been granted the privilege of giving the Bryn Mawr entrance examinations. It is the only school in Europe having it.

This in itself gives it a high standard of scholarship. The school is situated at 9 Friedrichstrasse, Munich. The American secretary is Miss Mellen, 1548 Tribune building, Chicago.

August is a good month to undertake the preparations for the winter furnishing, for now a great many things can be bought at low prices. The Shepard Norwell Company has begun an August sale of specialty furniture. Beds, bedding, rugs, linoleums, matting, have been marked down appreciably from usual prices. This section of the store is constantly receiving new fall novelties in upholstering fabrics, wall papers and draperies from celebrated designers both in this and foreign countries, which with the experienced cooperation of the firm's own decorators obtained the best results at reasonable expense.

Painting, papering, reupholstering, window shades, etc., can all be arranged for in this store, vastly simplifying the task of decoration.

It is a common complaint among vocal teachers that pupils coming to them have not learned to read music. Grade teachers in the public schools are expected to teach sight reading and other elements of music, but commonly find that their normal training is insufficient for the work. Therefore public and private school music supervisors are constantly looking for something that will improve their system. Robert W. Carter of Swampscott, Mass., formerly a public school music supervisor, has arranged a correspondence course of sight reading which he believes will be of great assistance to supervisors, grade teachers and students themselves. Sol-feggio, conducting, elementary harmony, a normal course of instruction in nota-

tion, musical history, etc., are included in the plan of the school which is to be opened shortly.

Mothers who are getting their daughters ready for school or college will be particularly interested in the sale of muslin underwear in progress at the R. H. Stearns Company. This is an unusual season for a sale of this character, but the circumstances giving rise to it were unusual. They were such as enable the company to offer the goods at prices that are almost a third of their usual value. They include night dresses, princess slips, corset covers, chemises, drawers, white petticoats and combinations. Some of them are very choice and originally expensive, while others were less expensive in the beginning. These latter only are intended for the school girl. The others are appropriate only for the society woman or girls.

The Alfred Benjamin suits to be found at Richardson's at 388 Washington street have been marked down. There has been a general reduction on all grades and kinds. Four-in-hand ties and shirts likewise have been reduced in price.

WAY TO BRIGHTEN ANCIENT METALS

BERKELEY, Cal.—Almost a revolution in the exhibition of ancient implements of bronze, copper and other metals has been worked in the department of anthropology in the University of California.

No verdigris is to be found on these curiosities now, for they have been put through an electrolytic process such as is used to brighten implements for the modern home and shine as they did when or where they were first used.

Under the plan followed by the museum officials the objects to be cleaned are encased in sheet zinc and then immersed in a chemical solution. Into this is sent an electric current which the zinc conducts through the metal objects. The process has been successful in almost all cases.

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OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fix-it."
WHITNEY—"Dear Old Billy."

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
CRITERION—"Girl of My Dreams."
GAIETY—"Excess Me."

HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Red Thing."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."

OUR FRIEND AT RAILWAY CROSSING

Bird and Dog Keep Him Company as He Weaves, Meanwhile Watching and Weighing the World, and Occasionally Lowering Gates

THE man at the crossing pursues his benevolent calling in a small historic town that has been on the map since the early history of New England. His duty it is to let down and raise the bars at the railway crossing where it intersects, a certain part of the high road, thus saving the public from indiscriminately damaging passing trains and the railway company from being defendant in actions arising out of negligence. There are but four trains a day at the particular crossing that is under the care of our acquaintance, so that he is enabled to take time for the profound meditations and the close but friendly observation that have made him a man nobler than a mere philosopher, a man of the world.

A man of the world does not need to have graduated from Picaresque to be such; it all depends on how one may have used the advantages and opportunities of one's particular world. We have known men that might have spent 10 years in the Congressional library at Washington and yet in the end would only be interested in the total number of miles of sewer pipe in that large building. We have known men that might spend their lives on a lonely hill farm in western Connecticut and yet would have the easy mental carriage and the charity of view that are supposed to be given by a career in great capitals.

He Weighs World's Doings

Our friend at the crossing is no lonely hill-farmer, but on the contrary, living in a tight little town whose good luck it was to be founded by Puritans, is in a place where much if not all that happens in the greater world is known and weighed, in which latter state we think that much of it is found wanting. The crossing man wears spectacles with gold bows, not as any concession to a physical shortcoming, but as the badge of the noble army of observers, a badge of which he is in every way worthy. Through them he directs a calm and indulgent gaze upon a world whose weaknesses are venial and whose faults are only superficial; he can make allowances for them whose lot denies them the calm retreat of a crossing-tender's little house, whose daily, figurative passing trains are more than four, whose few paternal acres are covered with flagstones, shaded by smoke and trampled by several millions of fellow occupiers.

Kitten Would Be Company

Here, sheltered in his little house, whereon, but for the persistent drought, roses would twine and jasmine spread its wonted scent, he sits and watches the clouds, the sunshine, the passing little dog and the bold, raucous motorist. It

is seldom that he must let down his bars to interrupt his happy reverie, but when he does his geniality of method disarms all suspicion of a personal intention to interfere with anybody's convenience. We wish that he had a kitten to keep him company and with its fat agility to cheer his sometimes lonely hours. A brisk, plump kitten with a sense of humor is a good companion, less noisy than a puppy and better fitted for the bower of a philosopher. Some lonely men have taken to the key-bugle but a kitten is cheaper.

The man at the crossing when he is not protecting the public from the passing trains or engaged in conversation with an occasional wayfarer, pursues an ancient industry and one not now common in America. He has the art of weaving rushes and cane with which to renew the backs and seats of old-fashioned chairs. Seated at his work, like a lacemaker at her cushion, he can at once labor and reflect; if he sits in or near his doorway, as he may in fine weather, he can lift his eyes occasionally to behold what little diversion the world offers.

He Chats With a Sparrow

Of a drowsy August afternoon he may be working when he hears a little tapping sound and, behold, there is the same identical song sparrow hopping about and looking up that before has shown himself as bold as brass. Animals generally know their friends; friendliness sends out palpable waves that nevertheless are known to all the homeless ones. The little creature puts his head on one side and observes his friend at work. "Ho," says the bird. "You put that knot in wrong. See that you don't do it again." With the modesty of a large character, the crossing man looks over his spectacles and says to his next little friend that it is true he is a little careless, but the thermometer is pretty high. The bird hops up and down in front of him and then hurries away on some very important business.

The crossing man observes with a little impatience that the widow Pettibone's large Newfoundland dog is accompanying its beloved mistress on one of her weekly trips to the village. An approaching cloud of dust (the rains have not fallen for weeks) marks the spot where roll the widow's wagon wheels. Ahead of her at a little distance bounds and scowls the noble Cyril like a fur-trimmed herald. Cyril is a good dog with a heart of gold, but he has a tail that, wagging, is like a loose mainboom; he partakes of the prevalent high temperature and his magnificent coat has collected not a little dust. But he is full of the best intentions and has many virtues. Of these gratitude bulks large,

and in the case of our friend at the crossing Cyril shows a great deal of it, because in the spring of 1910 that excellent man extracted a thorn from Cyril's off forepaw.

Dog Pays Him a Visit

Therefore, what more natural than that when he gets to the crossing Cyril should bound into our friend's little house and wag his tail, and smile and nuzzle at all good dogs will do? To be sure, he knocks over two chairs, pushes Harper's Weekly, the coronation number, from the bench, and breathes like a furnace, meanwhile standing on a neatly rolled bundle of cane, but then he is very happy and very grateful. Under these circumstances our friend betrays little discomposure but contents himself with the remark that Cyril is a cold-weather dog.

As the sun goes lower and the day folds itself more and more away, our friend permits himself some relaxation from his pursuits and indulges in a little conversation with what acquaintances may happen to stop for a moment. His remarks are interesting and possess much ripe humor. If he have a fault, or rather if there be one respect in which his excellences are of uneven altitudes, it is that he is a severe critic of history and applies to much that is accepted by the careless the severe standards of the modern school. He is a citizen of a township in which on the brave deeds of native Americans has been built a more or less apocryphal superstructure, so that one is sometimes told things that are a little hard to believe. Such things our friend boldly rejects.

Cannon Story Rejected

For example, if, shall one say, an indented mark is shown in a house and one is told that that particular mark was made by a British cannonball at the time of the fight, our friend says flatly, no British cannonballs for him; that part of the house wasn't built until Millard Fillmore's time and there were no cannon at the fight in question. We could give other instances of this critical faculty, but one suffices to show that our friend at the crossing is in a fair way to make a very good combination of kindness and common sense.

In closing we feel bound to say that we do not know what the man at the crossing does when he is away from his little house; in fact, we are not sure that he leaves it. Whether, after the last train has gone by and the bars are raised, he retires elsewhere or hermetically seals himself in his cabin, there to slumber till the morning train, are questions that we are unable to determine. At all events, we are always glad to see him at his door.

SECRETARY WILSON LISTED TO SPEAK TO COTTON ASSOCIATION

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, is expected to be one of the speakers at the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to be held at the Equinox house, Manchester, Vt., on Sept. 27, 28 and 29.

Gov. John A. Mead will give an address of welcome at the opening session and Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the association, will make an address. Other speakers during the week will be Prof. Henry C. Emery, chairman of the tariff board; John W. Weeks, member of Congress from Massachusetts, and George W. Neville, president of the New York Cotton exchange. Papers upon cotton manufacturing subjects will be read by members.

The two golf cups offered Sept. 15, 1910, by the board of government were initially won by George F. Steele and George C. Hinckley, and are to be played for on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday.

Manchester, Vt., is a modern New England village on the upper reaches of the fertile interval of the Battenkill river between the southerly portions of the Green mountains on the east and the northerly peaks of the Taconic range on the west.

A special train of Pullman cars will leave the North station, Boston, at 12:15 p. m. on Sept. 27, via the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad, due to arrive at Manchester, Vt., at 6:30 p. m., whence conveyances will bring the party to the Equinox house by about 6:40 p. m. Lunch will be served in the cars.

The committee in charge of the arrangements of the meeting consists of Charles T. Plunkett, chairman; James E. Coburn, Reuben A. Cooke, Henry E. Fisher, William Arthur Gallup, James G. Merriman, Aubrey E. Myer, Robert A. S. Rench, Henry F. Searles, Albert W. Thompson.

which had a head of hair of perfect yellow and a reasonable white skin, which is a miracle amongst all Savages.

"By the way" (going back toward Jamestown) "we came to Powhatan's Tower, where the Captain went on shore, suffering none to go with him. He presented the commander of this place with a Hatchet which he took joyfully, and was well pleased."

What follows has chiefly to do with the famine, but in September he writes: "It pleased God after a while to send those people which were our mortal enemies to relieve us with victuals, as Bread, Corn, Fish and Flesh in great plenty, which was the setting up of our feeble men, otherwise we had all perished. Also we were frequented by divers Kings of the Country, bringing us store of provision to our great comfort."

Company Becomes Province

Pory was of a different type from Percy; more worldly wise, less gentlemanly; more brilliant, but less useful when all was done. Pory was a graduate of Cambridge, had been a member of Parliament and an attaché of the British legation at the Hague. He was speaker of the first Assembly of Virginia, which met July 30, 1619, and which was the first legislative body ever convened in America.

Being recalled to England he stopped at Plymouth on his way to visit the new comers, it being surmised that he had known some of them in Holland.

In 1623 he was one of a commission sent by the privy council to report upon the state of the colony, with a view to dissolving the London Company. Pory showed himself to be a tool better fitted to the hand of the crafty and despotic James, than he had been to the honorable purposes of the good men composing the company. He obtained much "damaging" information by less than questionable means; for which treachery, one of his emissaries, after Pory was safe in England, was put in the pillory.

Pory's unfavorable report was the last straw of unfair evidence brought against the London Company and it fell, Virginia becoming a royal province.

Pory's American book is called "The Observations of Master John Pory, etc.," giving accounts of travel through Virginia and incidents of Jamestown life. The excerpts given are from a published letter to Sir Dudley Carleton, written from "James City" in 1619.

"Now that your lordship may know that we are not the veriest beggars in the world our cowkeeper here at James City on Sundays goes accoutered all in fresh flaming silk; and a wife of one not a scholar but a collier of Croydon, wears her rough beaver hat with a faire perle hatt band and a silken suite thereto correspondent.

"At my first coming hither the solitary uncouthness of this place compared with those parts of Christendom or Turkey where I had been; and likewise my being sequestered from all occurrences and passages which are so rife there, did not a little vex me. And yet in these five months of my continuance here, there have come at one time or another eleven saile of ships into this river, but freighted more with ignorance than with any other merchandize.

"At length being hardened to this custom of abstinence from curiosity, I am resolved wholly to minde my business here, and nexte after my pen to have some good booke alwayes in store, being in solitude the best and choicest company. Besides among these christall rivers and odiferous woods I doe escape much expense, envye, contempte, vanity, and vexation of minde."

ARLINGTON ADDS TO ITS TAX RATE

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The board of assessors announces that the tax rate will be \$20.40 on \$1000, an increase of 30 cents over last year's rate, due to large increase in the town grant.

The following figures are submitted: State tax, \$16,610, same as last year; county tax, \$10,805, a decrease of \$914.57; metropolitan sewer tax, \$10,948.34, increase \$929.32; metropolitan water tax, \$18,240.60, increase \$2008.43; park tax, \$9220.00, increase \$3089.89; Charles river basin tax, \$2870.39; Alewife brook tax, \$1803.33; total tax, \$301,362.29.

During the year there has been an increase of \$1,057,122 in real estate valuation, while the personal estate is valued at \$1,063,875, an increase of \$157,004. The assessed value of the houses is \$5,845,350.

FLOWER EXHIBITION PLANNED

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—Members of the Central Falls Field Naturalists Club are planning for the annual flower exhibition to be held the latter part of this month. Thomas Denton of Victoria, B. C., has sent the club a packet of seeds which are to be planted.

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BOYS AND GIRLS OF MONITOR CLUB LEARN OF WORLD'S EVENTS

WHERE THE FIRST MONITOR CLUB MET

TO make a newspaper the basis for a reading club or a circle of discussion and debate is a new idea which only advanced journalism could bring into practice. Furthermore to make a newspaper the center of such a club of boys and girls is also an idea which only clean journalism could make desirable. That the knowledge of current history is at least as important to school boys and girls as the history that is printed in books is evident at even a casual glance, and becomes more certain as one considers how much light and interest the story of important current events brings to history. The study that interests the child is the study which really benefits him, giving him an alert intelligence, capable later of seizing on whatever is to be thought out and proving the mastery.

Because The Christian Science Monitor prints only clean news and worth-while news and aims to set it forth always in simple, readable fashion there has sprung up the idea of Monitor clubs among children. To get children to read the newspaper is an aim of progressive teachers everywhere, and progressive parents are pleased to have their children interested in subjects of the family circle chat. To spend time over a thoroughly dependable newspaper is better for the child and really just as good fun as reading much of the weak literature put forth in books for children. That children can be awakened to like such themes as a broad and progressive newspaper handles has been readily proved.

The Monitor Club of San Mateo, Cal., was the first of these clubs, the idea originating with Mrs. Mary Bromfield, who brought together at her charming home a circle of children she knew. The aim of the club was to read the Monitor together and talk about its subject-matter among themselves. There is no effort to add to the duties of the children by making the thing like study. It is rather to stir the children to normal interest in current and other topics, so that they shall occupy themselves with these rather than so exclusively with childish things.

Unforced in any way children in homes where there is an atmosphere of books and culture naturally know about and are interested in many subjects which astonish persons of less cultural opportunities. That children should play the knights of the Round Table for example, instead of common prisoner game, does not mean that they are prigs; but simply that they have had their attention called to things which it is perfectly natural for an unspoiled child to understand and enjoy.

The San Mateo children meet once a week and read from the paper, each child bringing in some article or part of an article that has specially interested him. The president of the club, Mrs. Bromfield, leads in the lively talk that follows. The children are unconsciously stirred to an interest in matters that are helping them to be better world citizens and they are moreover learning much that is useful without the formality of school class rooms, which tend to make a child think subjects dull and tiring which it is his right to enjoy.

Christian Science Monitor club, then, does for the children exactly what the newspaper does for the community at large. The news of the day, the world over, the literature, art and music of the time, especially as treated with an eye to contributory influences of the past, are all worthy subjects for thought and consideration. He who does not read the papers has little current coin of intelligent talk to pay his way in social circles. He who will read nothing but the papers should find the library brought to him in his daily news sheet, if he is to know anything rightly of the immediate present. A newspaper with such an ideal, of epitomizing large subjects of human thought and presenting them in a popular way, is lifting the ideals of the community higher. Children by learning to think of such things (have we not heard children chatter of the trash they find in newspapers?) are forwarding their own development and setting better standards for those adults among whom only trivial chatter is too often heard.

The present-day instances of children developed in early age to what seems an astonishing degree of intelligence are merely examples of what can be done. These children are all normal boys and girls, fond of sports and full of buoyant child life, it is said; yet through having been presupposed by intelligent parents to be capable of taking a spontaneous interest in something besides play they have proved that a lad at 10 or 12 is



Home of Mrs. Mary Bromfield, San Mateo, who first brought group together

fully capable of knowing and liking the things which have hitherto been expected only of the youth of 17 or 18. This saving of time is in line with the plea made by former President Eliot years ago that young men be launched on their life work at an earlier age and not be kept in tutelage through some of the most vigorous and energetic of their years.

There is really nothing abnormal in a child who likes Shakespeare better than detective stories or in a girl who likes Mrs. Browning's poetry better than Miss Alcott's style. It is merely that parents not themselves awakened to the simple secret of pure literary enjoyment have not stirred the children to it. There is nothing abnormal in a child who has command of some language beside his own. A child learns with enormous quickness when he goes among his mates all manner of things that perhaps were as well left unlearned. The power of mental acquisition in early youth is amazing and the aim of the next generation of educational effort is likely to be to find how to take advantage of this and to guide the child to apply his genius for learning things to those things which are best worth while.

Therefore the Monitor Club is forwarding among children as among adults a movement that has already begun in the circles of the wise and is likely to have enormous results in establishing in human consciousness a desire for things that are of good report, for the highest and most beautiful, that is the really happy and enjoyable things.

CATER FAMILY PLANS REUNION

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Descendants of John Cater will hold their thirty-fifth annual reunion Aug. 17 at West Chelmsford, Mass.

FIRST MONITOR CLUB, STARTED IN SAN MATEO, CAL.



Reading from left to right—Carl Trist, Stanley Murch, Richard Little, Lial Oboy, Marian Trist, Harvey Murch, Elizabeth Briggs, Maude Little

PEN AND BOOK WILDERNESS FRIENDS

Social Problems of First Settlements and Surprises of Exploration Prompted Men With Writing Gift to Put Their Observations on Record

The eighth article on American literature gives two short chapters in continuation of the plantation period. Among early Virginia colonists were George Percy and John Pory, whose notes on happenings in the new continent have a bearing on the general phenomenon of written expression in English.

MANY writers in the plantation period of Virginia do not, by reason of their smaller production, come into the scope of these studies. Each, however, has his special interest for the compiler of literary history, and very often the different lights these varied accounts shed upon the same events are valuable. There is an astonishingly small amount of contradiction among them, as to events; one is impressed with their genuineness by this best kind of internal evidence. Captain Smith's "General History" is made up of the writings of these men, compiled and edited in London, and in this and other old chronicles they lie hid from the casual reader, who has no thought of their value. In grouping these, it is necessary to take them slightly out of their chronological order, which is of less consequence as they are with one exception historians, and may be regarded as looking back upon the events they narrate, though they were themselves participants.

The first name that comes to notice is one of pleasant memory, George Percy.

Commander Mild

When Smith was obliged to return to England owing to an explosion of gunpowder, the colony was already a scene of envy and conspiracy. Percy, who had himself been eager to return, and who was unfitted to encounter further hardship, nobly gave up his desire and stayed behind to take command in the interim. This gentleman's character was of the highest, and he did not want for courage. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler says of him:

"Every slight glimpse we get of him through the chinks of contemporary reference tends to convince us that the uncommon respect in which he was held by his associates was rendered to him quite as much because he was a modest, brave and honorable man as because he was a brother of the great Earl of Northumberland."

He appears to have been ill equipped,

however, for the peculiar form of discipline needed in Jamestown, lacking somewhat of that rougher kind of force possessed by the less delicately nurtured adventurers, and being totally incapable of their brutality. So, neither at this time, nor when he again deferred his home going to look after the affairs of the settlement when Lord Delaware returned, and pending the arrival of Sir Thomas Dale, did his administration prosper.

Woods and Waters Please

His writings are above the average in literary quality, often reminding of the great writers that over the sea were creating the Elizabethan era in literature. All he wrote was in defense and explanation of that dear Virginia whose destiny has been, from that time until the present, to be so greatly loved. Only fragments of these writings remain, preserved chiefly in "Purchas His Pilgrimes," and relate partly to his voyage from England in the same ship with Smith, and partly to the land of Virginia and the doings of the settlers. Setting sail down the Thames on the nineteenth of December, 1606, the ship by a circuitous route reached the West Indies in the spring. We take up the narrative at this point, giving excerpts without indicating omissions.

"The tenth day wee set saile, and disimboed out of the West Indies, and bore our course Northerly. The fourteenth day wee passed the Tropicke of Cancer. The six and twentieth day of April, about foure a clocke in the morning, wee descried the land of Virginia; the same day wee entered the bay of Chesuploe (Chesapeake bay) directly without let or hindrance and there we landed and discovered a little way, but we could find nothing worth the speaking of, but faire meadows and goodly tall trees, with such Fresh-waters running through the woods, as I was almost ravished at the first sight thereof.

Flowers and Berries Plentiful

"The seven and twentieth day we began to build up our shallop. The gentlemen and soldiers marched eight miles up into the land, wee could not see a savage in that march. Wee came to a place where they had made a great fire and been newly roasting Oysters; when they perceived our coming, they fled away to the Mountaines, and left many of the Oysters in the fire: wee eat some of the Oysters which were very large and delicate in taste."

"The eighteenth day" (a mistake for

the twenty-eighth) "wee launched our Shallop, the Captaine and some Gentlemen went in her and discovered up the Bay; we found a River (the James river) on the Southside running into the Mainee—we entered it and found it very shoald water, not for any Boats to swim. Wee marched some three or foure miles further into the Woods. Wee passed through excellent ground full of Flower of divers kinds and colours, and as goodly trees as I have seen, as Cedar, Cipresse, and other kinds; going a little further wee came into a little plat of ground full of fine and beautiful Strawberries foure times bigger and better than oures in England.

Indian Acquaintances Made

"When it grew to be toward night we stood backe to our Ships, we sounded and found it shallow water for a great way, which put us out of hopes for getting any higher with our Ships, which road at the mouth of the River. Wee rowed over to a point of Land, where wee found a channel (Old Point Comfort) and sounded six, eight, ten, or twelve fathom which put us in good comfort. Therefore we named that point of Land, Cape Comfort."

"The nineteenth (twenty-ninth) day my selfe and three or foure more walking the Woodes by chance wee espied a path like to an Irish pace; we were desirous to know whither it would bring us; wee traced along some foure miles, all the way as wee went, having the pleasantest Suckles, the ground all flowing over with faire flowers of sundry colours and kinds, as though it had been in any Garden or Orchard in England. Wee kept on our way in this Paradise, at length wee came to a Savage Town, where wee found but few people, they told us the rest were gone a hunting with the Werowance of Paspaha.

"The Savages beare their yeeres well, for when wee were at Pamunkies, wee saw a Savage by their report was above eight score yeeres of age. His eyes were sunk into his head, never a tooth in his mouth, his hair all gray with a reasonable bigge beard, which was as white as any snow. It is a miracle to see a Savage have any hair on their faces. I never saw, read or heard any the like before. This Savage was as lustie and went as fast as any of us, which was strange to behold.

Natives Helpful

"At Port Cotage in our voyage wee saw a Savage Boy (a descendant of the lost Roanoke colony?) of ten yeeres,

BOSTON COMPLETES PLAN OF WELCOME TO ADMIRAL COUNT TOGO

(Continued from page one)

latter will do the honors for the commonwealth in the absence of Governor Foss, who is on his way to California.

These calls will be short as the admiral is due at the Charlestown navy yard at 10 a. m. He will be received by Capt. DeWitt Coffman, U. S. N., commandant of the yard. The visitor will be greeted with full naval honors.

After an inspection of the yard the famous naval commander will board the United States torpedo boat destroyer Monaghan, in command of Lieut. Commander William P. Cronan, to the accompaniment of a salute from the battery of the receiving ship Wabash. The admiral will then be conveyed to Provincetown to the scene of the mobilization of the battleship fleet.

The admiral will witness maneuvers of the fleet from the deck of the flag ship Nebraska, and will be guest at a luncheon by Rear Admiral Osterhaus.

The return trip will be made in the early afternoon, that the count may reach the Touraine by 6 p. m. to prepare for a banquet tendered in his honor at the Algonquin Club by Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U. S. N., retired.

Friday Admiral Togo will visit the yards of the Fore River shipbuilding works at Quincy, where he will inspect the works and the great Argentine battleship Rivadavia, now nearing completion. In the early afternoon he will return to Boston. At 4:50 p. m. Friday he will leave for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Japanese merchants of Boston will present the admiral with a silver basket, tray and ladle inscribed: "American made silver fruit basket presented to Admiral Togo as a token of his visit to this city by merchants from Nippon staying in Boston. S. Yamanaka, S. Takaba, S. Murata, Y. Nishihara, Bunkio Matsuki. To Count Admiral Togo."

NEW YORK—Admiral Togo, after a day spent in a visit to the Brooklyn navy yard and an inspection of the battleship North Dakota, was received by his countrymen Tuesday night both at a dinner and a reception.

The dinner, which was tendered him by the trustees of the Nippon Club at an uptown hotel, was noticeable for the presence of several Japanese women, who came attired in their native costumes. Japanese residents of the city presented the admiral with a loving cup nearly two feet high.

Wall street and the aquarium held no charms for Admiral Togo today. He remained quietly in his hotel suite until noon when he went to Governor's island as the guest of Gen. F. D. Grant, commanding the division of the East. He leaves at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Boston.

WOMEN GIVE \$21,000 TO JUNIOR REPUBLIC IN CALIFORNIA TOWN

CHINO, Cal.—Donations aggregating \$21,000, to be spent for substantial improvements, have been received by the directors of the George Junior Republic.

Of the amount named \$20,000 received from Miss Kate Fowler and Mrs. Margaret Fowler will be used for the erection of two \$10,000 dormitories, plans for which have been prepared by Myron Hunt of Los Angeles, official architect of the colony. The remaining \$1000 will be expended on a new sewer system.

The buildings planned will be a part of the comprehensive designs for the new village situated three fourths of a mile from the site of the present buildings. The latter structures are in the future to be used by the farming department of the republic. A courthouse structure of fireproof construction has just been completed on the new village site from plans drawn by Charles E. Shattuck.

Each of the dormitories planned by Myron Hunt is to contain 12 bedrooms, 10 sleeping-porches and large living and dining rooms.

The feature of the republic's plan is the system of self-government which prevails. The boys of the republic elect their own president, judges, constables, sheriff and policemen and govern themselves in every sense of the term. Arrests are made for violations of the laws of the republic. The trials of these prisoners are conducted in a highly business-like fashion, and the sentences are often quite severe and salutary.

Boys of from 10 to 18, are admitted. The allowances made by the courts committing the boys to the republic, together with those by the parents are never sufficient to meet the expenses of the enterprise, and gifts from friends are received every year to keep the work going. The boys print a creditable magazine on a press donated by a Los Angeles man, and in this is set forth the work and the needs of the republic.

SUBURBAN ELKS ON OUTING

About 200 members of the Somerville lodge of Elks, accompanied by their wives and daughters, attended the annual outing of the lodge today at the Point of Pines. A ball game between the Malden and Somerville lodges started the program. The Malden team won by a score of 8 to 5. Athletic games and a shore dinner followed.

TWO GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES TALK AT OUTING AT NAHANT

(Continued from page one)

Governor Frothingham stopped at the Oak Island grove in Revere to speak briefly at the outing of the Lynn lodge of Elks.

Representative Norman H. White, the third Republican candidate for Governor, who had planned to speak at the outing, was suddenly called out of town today but sent to the committee in charge a letter explaining his absence, and expressing his regrets at not being able to attend.

The candidates and members of the club will leave for Nahant on the boats from Ropes wharf. Dinner will be served at the Relay house at 4:30, after which will come the speaking. Representative Russell D. Crane, president of the club, is expected to preside.

Mr. Walker said in part: "The state tax, which represents the difference between the income of the state and her expenditure has reached \$5,500,000. This is assessed upon the cities and towns and is a burden added to the taxation for local purposes."

"The situation demands serious attention and I have many times called attention to the matter in public addresses. If I am elected Governor I shall recommend that the commonwealth be put upon a pay-as-you-go basis, that is, that all regular annual expenditures, whether for permanent improvements or not, be paid out of current income or be put into the annual tax levy. This is sound finance."

"I shall recommend that the sinking fund system be abolished and that all loans hereafter be issued in serial form."

"The time has certainly come for the strictest economy. As a means to this end, I secured the passage last year of the Walker finance act, which provided that all estimates for expenditures by the various departments, boards and commissions be first submitted to the Governor for his criticism and then submitted by him to the Legislature. Under it, as amended this year, Governor Foss' experts have been at work. Had these experts done their work well, had the Governor been serious and fair in his criticisms, great good might have been accomplished. If I am elected Governor I shall employ the power given, under this act, not for political purposes, but solely to the end that there be established, in all our departments, boards and commissions, modern accounting methods and sound business practices."

"As a substitute for temporary experts, employed at great expense, I approve and for years have advocated, a permanent state finance commission. With the cooperation of such a commission the Governor could intelligently criticize all estimates and could put the commonwealth on a sound financial basis. "I believe that a citizen should bear the burden of taxation in proportion to his ability to pay. Therefore I stand for a general, graduated state income tax on all incomes, with the proper exemption of small incomes."

Speaker Joseph Walker continued his round of conferences with his campaign managers by visiting Lexington and Concord early today. Thursday he will open his campaign in Watertown, Waltham and Belmont in the forenoon and speak at the outing of the Essex county board of trade at the Point of Pines in the afternoon.

Nomination papers for Governor Foss were filed with the secretary of state late Tuesday by the Governor's assistant secretary, George M. Harlow, who signed the Governor's name to the papers through power of attorney.

Lieutenant Governor Frothingham took over the reins of the state government on Mr. Foss' departure for California at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Representative Norman H. White addressed a gathering of Lowell Republicans in the large hall of the Richardson hotel Tuesday night, after a reception at which many Democrats, personal friends of Mr. White, were present.

Among the Republicans present were James McDowell, chairman of the Republican city committee; Representative Barlow, former Alderman George C. Evans, Roger Harrington of North Berwick, Councilman William C. Davis, John C. Leggett, Edward Lachance, ex-Representative Charles F. Varnum, Arthur F. Salmon, David Ziskind and George Couzoules.

The candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor have been invited to attend the clambake of the engineers of the Bedford fire department at the Oak Knoll farm on the Bedford Springs road.

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the superior civil court, who comes up for reelection in the fall, has filed his papers with the election commissioners as a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the September primaries.

In 1906, the last time he ran, Mr. Campbell received both the Democratic and Republican nominations.

ITALIANS HONOR COL. ROOSEVELT

OYSTER BAY—Colonel Roosevelt is to be the chief attraction at the two days' celebration of the Italians of this vicinity in honor of St. Rocco, on next Thursday and Friday. He has been asked by the Italians in charge of the celebration to accept the office of honorary president of the Italian Mutual Aid Society, and he has consented. Colonel Roosevelt is expected to review the parade with other distinguished citizens of the neighborhood.

ATWOOD FLYING IN THIRD LEG OF TRIP, ST. LOUIS TO BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

lake Michigan, then over the sand hills of northern Indiana. Atwood flew the 101 miles from Chicago to Elkhart in 2h. 16m. without a stop Tuesday afternoon, thus completing 387 miles of his 1470-mile cross-country flight.

He made the 101 miles from Chicago in 21 minutes more time than the fastest train service in the United States, which covers the distance between Chicago and Elkhart in 1h. 55m.

The Boston aviator, rising in his Burgess-Wright biplane on the lake front in Chicago, circled over the thousands gathered there at the aviation meet, and at 3:31 o'clock shot out on his journey eastward. He arrived here at 5:47 p. m., calmly settling down in a layfield.

His highest altitude was 2000 feet, reached over South Bend, Ind., but generally he kept low in order to follow the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad tracks, which fixed his course.

"I could make much better time were it not that my arrangement calls for my making 14 stops on the entire trip," said Mr. Atwood when he arrived. "If I had my way I would go right on through, stopping only wherever night overtook me."

"It is becoming more evident to me that aeroplanes are becoming vehicles for practical use. The ocean-to-ocean flight will soon be in vogue."

Atwood's aeroplane was dragged from its hangar at Chicago by an automobile, in order that it might save every drop of gasoline and oil for actual flying. Small American flags were attached to the rear-end upright trusses. They stood straight out as the machine moved away, and the crowds cheered.

Within five minutes the flyer had disappeared in the smoke which hangs over the steel manufacturing city of South Chicago.

CHICAGO—Lincoln Beachey was the individual star in the speed events of the fourth day of the international aviation meet here Tuesday. He made the fastest trip around the mile-and-a-third lap, and but for a foul would have won the two chief events.

Two aviators, William R. Badger of Pittsburgh and St. Croix Johnstone of Chicago, perished in falls of their aeroplanes at the meet Tuesday. Both aviators were entered for the Harvard-Boston aero meet which opens Aug. 26.

In the speed race for biplanes, Beachey and McCurdy closely contested the final lap. Beachey was made to drive an extra lap on a charge that he had fouled the pylon. He completed the 10 laps in 15m. 10.3s. for nine laps. Beachey took the passenger-carrying contest easily.

The summary:

Twelve-mile speed contest for biplanes—J. A. D. McCurdy, 14m. 41s.

Twelve-mile passenger-carrying speed contest for biplanes—Lincoln Beachey, 10m. 44.76s.

Fastest lap, 11-3 miles—Beachey, 1m. 28.54s.

NEW YORK—The New York Aero Club, of which Timothy L. Woodruff is president, will present an application today, to the Aero Club of America for a sanction for a meet the latter part of September, running into October.

It is expected that all the aviators at the meet now in progress at Chicago and those who will be at the meet in Boston the latter part of this month will take part.

MAINE VETERANS HOLD A REUNION

GARDINER, Me.—The nineteenth annual reunion of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Maine Regimental Association was held here on Tuesday. When Edwin Totman, president of the association, called the meeting to order there were nearly 60 members present.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Edwin Totman of Richmond, president; W. E. Watson of Madison, first vice-president; Samuel Prescott of Auburn, second vice-president; Joseph Hatch of Richmond, third vice-president; George R. Foster of Lisbon Falls, secretary and treasurer; C. W. Walker of Madison, chaplain. It was voted to hold the next reunion in Pittsfield, Me., on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1912.

HUMORISTS OFF TO LEXINGTON

It was a jolly party of humorists that left the Brunswick today in 10 touring cars over the Paul Revere route through Lexington and Concord. Later a luncheon was served by the Boston Post at the Farncroft Inn.

As the week progresses the solemn men of the funny men is melting away under the influence of Boston's welcome and the big program of merry-making.

DISAGREEMENT ON FREE LIST BILL

WASHINGTON—Disagreement of conferees on the farmers free list bill was announced to the Senate this afternoon by Mr. La Follette.

The House item for free lemons and the Senate amendments for admission of meats and cereals under conditions were reported in disagreement. The Senate ordered a further conference.

SEATS FOR 25 CENTS AT HARVARD-BOSTON AERO MEET THIS YEAR

(Continued from page one)

It will be possible to witness the flying at the coming Harvard-Boston aero meet, beginning Aug. 26, for the fee of 25 cents from the west observation stands. Boats from Neponset bridge will connect with a landing admitting to this stand.

Last year admission to this stand cost \$1. It is expected that the low fee announced today will result in filling the stand each day. It will seat 10,000.

Judges of the contest committee were announced today as follows: Charles J. Gidden (chairman), Gen. Hugh Bancroft, Timothy E. Byrnes, Prof. Henry E. Clifford, Edgar S. Dorr, Prof. Edward S. Miller, J. B. Millet, Prof. R. W. Wilson, Evert Wendell, timekeeper, and E. F. Fales, secretary.

The fine showing that Earle L. Ovington is making in the speed contests at the Chicago meet promises that he will give a good battle to the foreign aviators coming over with high speed monoplane—Claude Grahame-White, Tom Sopwith, Weymann and Tabuteau.

The Boston Chronograph Club, which assisted the judges in making their decisions last year will again act at this year's meet. John C. Kerrison is president of the organization.

Officials of the meet have decided to present an invitation to President Taft to take his first trip into the air on the day that he attends the flying exhibition. The President has already promised that he will come from Beverly to Squantum one of the days of the meet.

DR. WILEY TESTIFIES HE WAS HAMPERED IN WORK AT ALL POINTS

(Continued from page one)

mittee was much interested in one statement made by Dr. Wiley relative to Dr. Dunlap's changing his vote on disputed cases.

"In about 100 cases," he said, "when Dr. Dunlap and I agreed and Mr. McCabe disagreed, Dr. Dunlap immediately changed his vote."

Dr. Wiley also explained the hearings provided for by the pure food law, when held in Washington, were before inspection board.

"Mr. McCabe rarely attends," he said. "They are usually held by Dr. Dunlap and myself."

Dr. Wiley also told the committee that experience had showed him it was useless to go against the majority of the inspection board. He had appealed two cases to the secretary but had not been sustained in either.

Dr. Wiley will continue his testimony tomorrow.

DENIES REPORTS ON SHOE MACHINERY

United States District Attorney French today said that he would proceed with the investigation of the United Shoe Machinery Company on Tuesday despite reports to the contrary. Mr. French said that he was not aware that President Winslow of the company had gone to Washington on a mission relative to the investigation as reported. The district attorney has cancelled a trip that he proposed making to New York, and today is busily engaged in preparing evidence on the shoe machinery inquiry to be presented to the grand jury next week.

RUSSO-GERMAN ACCORD EXPECTED

PARIS—The Matin says that Germany and Russia are about to sign an accord over Persia in which Germany will abandon political interests in the northern half of Persia and abstain from asking for railroad and telegraph concessions.

Russia, the paper says, by the compact will agree to unite in the future the Russian railroads in Persia with the German Bagdad railroad and also extend the open door in Persia to German commerce.

ASK RESTORATION OF TROLLEY STOP

Rep. James F. Griffin of Boston filed with the board of railroad commissioners today a petition asking the board to request the Boston Elevated to restore the stop on its surface line on Center street in Jamaica Plain, at the intersection of that street with Forbes and Sheridan streets. The board will give a hearing on the matter on a date to be announced later.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE OFFICE ROCHESTER, N. H.—Willis McDuffee, editor of the Rochester Courier, who was identified with the recent state campaign for Gov. Robert P. Bass, is one of the leading candidates for the position of state insurance inspector.

YACHT MAYFLOWER LEAVES YARD President Taft's yacht Mayflower left the Charlestown navy yard this forenoon for Beverly Farms. The Mayflower has been at the yard since Monday.

B. & A. TRAFFIC DEAL FORCED, SAYS STORY IN NEW YORK PAPER

(Continued from page one)

Central would become subject to a considerable loss of revenue by the change. Before the traffic arrangement became effective, the New Haven was forced to ship its westbound freight via the Mott Haven yards, necessitating a long haul up the Hudson, from which it derived no income. The short cut to Albany avoids this.

"Rather than submit to the construction of a competitive line from Buffalo to Troy paralleling their own, however, the New York Central was compelled to relinquish its exclusive rights over the Boston & Albany, which it leased for 99 years in 1901 at a guaranteed rental of \$77 per cent on its \$25,000,000 outstanding stock." The New Haven thus acquired the track rights it desired.

"An examination of the names of the officers and directors of the projected Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern fails to reveal its connection with the New Haven. R. D. Gillette, president, and G. D. Robinson, secretary, are of Westfield, Mass., while the directors are also residents of New England. Whether the road was ever intended for actual operation is a matter of surmise. Its estimated cost was between \$85,000,000 and \$100,000,000, or about \$48,000 per mile.

"Former Gov. Frank S. Black of the firm of Black & Peck, represented the company as counsel in their application. His partner, Henderson Peck, said yesterday that the application would undoubtedly be taken to the appellate division of the supreme court."

"The Boston Camp," as a New York Central official expressed it, "is divided into two factions. One is composed of New Haven interests, while the other supports the Grand Trunk. The building by the latter of a spur into Providence, R. I., has without question influenced the New Haven into reaching out for new territory."

STONEHAM TO GET GAS FROM MALDEN COMPANY PLANT

STONEHAM, Mass.—The People's Gas and Electric Company is laying mains in Summerhill, Pond, William and Central streets and will begin work on new mains in Dean, Everett, Park, Spring, Congress and West Hancock streets in a few days. Plans are completed for the extension of mains from the city of Melrose and before fall this town will receive its supply of gas from the Malden & Melrose Company plant, instead of from Wakefield. Several streets in Melrose will be piped and the service then continued to the Melrose-Stoneham line and through Franklin street to the square here. A large gas tank will be erected here.

The People's Company is devoting all its attention to this town and since its franchise was renewed and the rate reduced to \$1.50 per 1000 cubic feet several hundred new customers have been added. The company will continue to supply its old customers in Reading but no extensions will be attempted as that town has declined its offer, preferring to depend upon its municipal electric plant.

REPORT T WHARF SHIPS FOR PACIFIC

Two fishing schooners, Athena and Flora S. Nickerson, which have been among the most successful of the fleet running to T wharf, will leave early in October to engage in the halibut fisheries, and will be accompanied by a new vessel which is now in process of construction at one of the Cape Ann yards, according to report.

Before the three vessels undertake the 15,000-mile passage they will be equipped with gasoline engines. Captain Forbes of the Athena, Captain Nickerson of the Nickerson and Capt. John Watson, who will command the new vessel, recently returned from a trip to the northern Pacific, and they were so impressed with the possibilities that they decided to leave this fall.

LINER NUMIDIAN NEARING PORT

Although the Allan liner Numidian, Captain Hall, was scheduled to reach Boston from Glasgow last Monday, she will not arrive until Thursday morning, according to the latest wireless message from the steamer. She is steaming towards port under reduced speed, slightly less than 10 knots an hour.

The steamer broke her high pressure cylinder and was stopped for several hours while the engineers adjusted the engine, according to messages received from the vessel. She is bringing 200 cabin and 117 steerage passengers and was 450 miles east of Boston lights Tuesday morning, when Captain Hall reported that he expected to berth the vessel at Mystic docks early Thursday.

CONTINUE PATROL OF MAINE WOODS

BANGOR, Me.—A number of owners of extensive tracts in the territory tributary to the St. John, Allagash, St. Francis, Aroostook and Machias rivers have decided to maintain fire protection of their lands during the remainder of the dry season, which will probably extend until Oct. 15, when the fall rains usually set in.

EASY ROUT OF FOES BY GOV. FOSS SEEN BY MAYOR FITZGERALD

(Continued from page one)

buildings made largely of inflammable materials. I agree with Commissioner Daly that there should be an extension of the laws to compel fireproof construction.

"Because of the fireproof construction laws of the European cities, fire departments are maintained at a much lower cost than is possible in Boston under the present conditions. In London, a city five times the size of Boston, the annual cost is about the same as that of Boston."

The mayor laughed when asked what he thought about rumors of a movement seeking his recall and said: "I'm not worried a bit. I assure you I shall not be recalled. Not only the citizens generally but certain reform organizations are agreed that my administration has been a good one."

Persons close to Mayor Fitzgerald said that the talk of recall had come largely from John A. Kelliher and Joseph F. O'Connell as a result of a political feud. They were defeated by Congressmen Curley and Murray at the last election. Both the latter are Fitzgerald adherents.

The mayor's first official act upon reaching his desk was to sign the licenses of 200 amusement places in the city.

On his desk was a bunch of roses, the gift of the office force. The mayor expressed delight at the clean and bright appearance of his offices, which have been repainted in his absence.

All the heads of the city departments were in their offices at 8:45 a. m. today, the first time in several months, and all were in the mayor's office to welcome him on his return.

The mayor will go to Falmouth this afternoon for a visit at his summer home, and will return on Thursday to city hall. He said he regarded the trip of the Chamber of Commerce abroad as not only of significance to Boston, but to the country at large, since the impression of foreigners that Americans do not need the advice of Europe has been to a considerable extent dispelled. The American business men, keenly investigating all phases of commercial and political activities abroad impressed the foreigners.

Two newspapers in Berlin referred to the visitors as commercial spies, he said, but except for that the greeting was everywhere friendly. By means of personal invitations, urged upon members of the foreign commercial bodies, the mayor said that it is probable that a large number of them will come to Boston to attend the convention of international commercial bodies, to be held in September, 1912. There will be enough of them, the mayor said, to charter the first cabin accommodations of a vessel.

In preparation for their visit the mayor says he should like to see the installation of high power gas lights in Tremont street, Copley square, on the common and other such places, the completion of the new hotel in Copley square.

The mayor was much impressed with the success, he said, of the income tax practically all over Europe. On an income of \$12,000 in Germany, he said, a man pays a state income tax of 4 per cent, and a national tax of 4 per cent, and this tax increases proportionately with the income.

The mayor said that the members of the Chamber of Commerce party were much pleased at hearing that the \$9,000,000 harbor improvement bill had passed. He said that he had his eyes on the biggest man in the country for appointment to the harbor commission. The United States engineering service might provide such a man, he thought.

Foreign cities he found spending money for such improvements to gain new business, without regard to debt, with no sinking fund provisions. London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp are conducting a stern competition for supremacy. Budapest levies a tax on all vessels going up the Danube.

Home rule is believed certain by the Irish people generally, said the mayor, although he did not have opportunities to talk with any of the leaders in the cause. A week ago he and his daughters were the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, who declared his intention of visiting the United States this fall in his steam yacht the Erin. Sir Thomas still has hopes of winning the international yacht trophy.

Mayor Fitzgerald picked up the Chamber of Commerce party at Brussels and continued with them through Budapest, visiting on the way Dusseldorf, where he was entertained in an ancient hall in the Rathaus, founded by Charlemagne and seldom used for such a public event; Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Nuremberg, Munich and Vienna. He returned by way of Paris and London.

At Liverpool the mayor dodged the big seamen's strike, yet a small part of his luggage was delayed and is still there. Others on the Franconia were forced to come away without any of their luggage. The mayor left land at Queenstown.

The mayor never appeared happier as he scanned the letters and looked up at frequent intervals to relate some incident of the trip abroad.

The Winnisimmet brought the mayor from the Franconia, which reached quarantine shortly after 8 a. m. this morning.

GRANGE ACCEPTS TOWN'S OFFER WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The members of West Bridgewater grange, P. of H., has voted to accept the offer of the town of West Bridgewater for their hall property and grounds. The town is to pay \$7500 for the property and it will be used for town purposes.

WEST END DIRECTORS TO ACT ON SEPT. 6, SAYS HEAD OF BOARD

(Continued from page one)

stockholders late Tuesday President Russell said that it brought up no points that had not been covered in the directors' circular of a few days ago urging acceptance.

At the offices of the legal division of the Boston Elevated railway it was said that the company would doubtless continue to decline to give out full figures of operation on the ground that they would serve no good purpose and would tend to hamper the road by placing information as to the extent of noise damages in the hands of those now suing the company.

The protective committee circular, which deals especially with the attitude of General Bancroft, president of the Elevated, regarding an inspection of the Elevated company's books requested by the West End committee in order to obtain information which they desire, says that Charles M. Baker, the largest stockholder among the directors, is opposed to consolidation with the Elevated company.

The circular recites that General Bancroft declined to furnish information to the committee regarding the Elevated company, especially with respect to how much of its property is dead capital for land damages; how much of the \$15,000,000 passenger revenue is earned by the West End's 363 miles and how much by the Elevated's 34 miles; how much of the \$10,000,000 operating expenses are chargeable to the West End and to the Elevated, and how much of the Elevated's dividends have been paid out of the West End's surplus earnings above rental requirements.

Some of the objections to the proposed consolidation are stated as follows:

"The securities given you in exchange are not as good as those you now have."

"Both proposed new issues may be increased for Elevated purposes and large amounts of bonds may be put ahead of them."

"You have no voice before 1922 in the management of the property in which you become partners."

"The earnings of the united companies are not fairly proportioned."

"The legal complications are such as to justify grave doubts."

With regard to the attitude of the Legislature on the merger proposition Representative Norman H. White of Brookline said today:

"If the West End stockholders reject the act and come again to the Legislature, I have not the slightest doubt that the body will say, 'You did not choose to accept an act which gave you the opportunity to get all you wanted. You cannot have much of a case if you do not care to trust our highest court, and we do not propose to bother further about your dividends, but will turn our attention to seeing how the public can best obtain consolidation.'"

"Knowing as I do so well the opinion of the Legislature, if I were in the position of a West End stockholder I would not turn down a good bargain when I had no chance of getting a better."

PILGRIMS' SAILING COMMEMORATED

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Americans and Britons commemorated at West Gate

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LIGHT WEIGHT SERGE FROCK

Trimmed with satin and buttons

LIGHT weight French serge makes attractive indoor frocks. This one is trimmed with satin and buttons. The combination is a fashionable one and will be found available for many occasions. In this instance the blouse is faced with lace to match the collar for an inch or two below the neck line to give the effect of a chemisette, but the yoke portion and the blouse are cut in one and such treatment is not necessary. The skirt is six gored and there is a band flounce at the lower edge, but the front and back gores form panels. The waist portion is cut in sections, consequently, it is well adapted to combinations of materials. The satin with the serge is most effective, but plain and striped materials and plain and plaid materials make up attractively.

The dress could be made of striped material or plaid and the trimming portions cut either on the cross or bias. White trimmings are being much used on colored fabrics, and white broadcloth or white serge in combination with colored serge makes very dainty frocks. The model is a good one for small women as well as for young girls.

For the 16-year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36, or 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of satin 27 inches wide, 1/2 yard of all-over lace, and 3/4 yard of lace 7 inches wide.

A pattern in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



"FIRE" IN DIAMOND EXPLAINED

Beauty and hardness of precious stones

THE average person is probably acquainted with eight or ten varieties of precious stones, but as a matter of fact there are from 80 to 100 varieties in every day use and perhaps 100 others that are more or less often seen.

The property of hardness is of vital importance, says Shop Notes Quarterly. The beauty of a great many precious stones is impaired by rough and improper usage. Only those stones which combine great beauty and rarity with a high degree of durability can lay claim to the title of precious.

A scale has been devised to indicate the relative degree of hardness. On this scale the diamond is represented by ten; the sapphire, nine; topaz, eight; quartz, seven, and feldspar (moonstone), six. All stones below the number of five are regarded as too soft for articles of jewelry.

In each of these degrees, however, there is considerable variation. In the diamond alone there are very great differences of hardness, as between stones coming from different localities, and the same remark applies to sapphires.

In order to value stones one should be able to gauge, to a certain extent, the relative weight. One stone of two carats weight may be half the size of another of equal weight. There are several methods of determining this particular property; for instance, immersion in a heavy liquid of known density or weighing by a hydrostatic balance.

The color of gem stones, although of

greatest importance commercially, is of little or no value in determining their particular identity. Certain stones show characteristic shades of color, it is true, but it is only after various tests have been applied that color can be considered at all as evidence of value. All minerals in their pure state are pure white, and the color shown is due to mineral pigment in many cases.

Refraction is single or double according to the system of crystallization, and the double refraction is due to irregularity of the crystallized structure. Some stones have one direction only in which there is no splitting of the rays, and others have two, giving twin color effect. Colors in the diamond are due to its very high refractive index and high dispersive property, and the effect is seen in distinct flashes of color. This "fire" is not seen in stones badly or improperly cut.

The iridescence of the opal is due to the amount of water in its composition and contraction fissures in the stone, but similar characteristics are found in other stones where films cause diffraction. The opalescence of the moonstone is caused by the enormous number of planes of separation in the stone, light being totally reflected from these planes. "Catseye" is caused by microscopic cavities ranged in parallel groups, and it is estimated that there are no less than 200,000 in the space of an inch. Light being reflected from these cavities gives that milky streak in the center of the stone.

ELEGANCIES FOR SUMMER GIRL

Boudoir fittings and pretty things to wear

IMPORTED note paper of the thin glazed sort has the envelopes lined with tissue in coronation purple. This is extremely modish, according to the Portland Oregonian.

Writing pads of purple leather, with blotting paper matching, are sold in some stores. Some are fitted out with a stick of purple sealing wax and a pen handle and pencil in the same color.

The purple craze runs even to handkerchief borders, petticoats, pajamas and parasols. All of these things are used with white gowns—the pajamas excepted, of course.

Parisian ivory is the name given to imported celluloid, and in the rich creamy material are seen any number of lovely conveniences for the dressing table. Glove stretchers, powder and rouge boxes, pin trays and hand mirrors are some of the dainty trifles. The same articles in domestic celluloid often show the rich cream, and such fittings are more used in summer than those of silver.

Antique sugar shakers, or those pat-

terned after the old designs, make beautiful holders for glove powder. They are in silver with much lovely filigree work.

A yard of fine white or pale cream scrim costs 35 cents, and it may be turned into a neck finish that would cost several dollars if bought ready made. Maids who help with their own finery cut the scrim into a bias, which, when folded once, makes a band something over half an inch wide. White silk seam ribbon is sewed to the raw edge and the banding is used at the top of high collars and at the bottom of sleeves.

Sailor collar and cuffs are sometimes fashioned of fine white handkerchiefs with elaborate colored borders. The man's mouchoir is used, for the woman's is not big enough. Two handkerchiefs are required for a deep collar and wide flare cuffs. What is left from the collar handkerchief is used for a little jabot, and the fixings go with white waists or frocks.

HE MEANT WELL

A well-meaning Washington florist was the cause of much embarrassment to a young man who was in love with a beautiful girl.

It appears that one afternoon she informed the young man that the next day would be her birthday, whereupon the suitor remarked that he would the next morning send her some roses, one rose for each year.

That night he wrote a note to his florist, ordering the delivery of 20 roses for the young woman. The florist himself filled the order, and, thinking to improve on it, said to his clerk:

"Here's an order from young Jones for 20 roses. He's one of my best customers, so I'll throw in 10 more for good measure."—Lippincott.

FINE TABLE LINEN

The experienced laundress never sprinkles her table linen, says the Continent. She dries it thoroughly in the air, then dips it in boiling water and puts it through the wringer. After it is rolled a couple of hours, she irons it perfectly dry with hot irons.

IRON POLISHERS

Keep a piece of fine wire screening on the ironing board and run the iron over it when the starch sticks, says the Continent. Such treatment is far better than scraping with a knife. Wax coated boxes in which crackers are packed make excellent iron polishers.

TRIED RECIPES

CORN OYSTERS

GRATE raw corn from cobs. To one cupful of pulp add one egg well beaten and 1/4 cupful of flour. Season highly with salt and pepper. Drop by spoonfuls on a hot, well greased griddle until browned on one side; turn and brown on other side. Try these when your corn is not as sweet as you wish it to be to eat from the cob.

CORN IN CASSEROLE

Cut the corn from the cob and cook in a very little milk five minutes. Make a thin white sauce, seasoned well, in which stir the cooked corn. Put in small individual casseroles, or in one large one. Cover top with fine stale bread crumbs, over which is dotted lumps of butter. Brown in oven and serve.

CREAMED CORN

Left-over corn on the cob should not be thrown away. Cut the corn from the cob and put it away in the refrigerator. At the next meal hour place it in a stew-pan with sweet milk, thicken very slightly with a mixture of butter and flour made thin with a little of the milk, season to taste, and serve in vegetable dish.

FRENCH TOMATO SALAD

Take six ripe, sound tomatoes, wipe them and place them in boiling water for a minute; drain, peel, let them cool, quarter them (this should be done while they are in the salad bowl, so that the juice is not wasted), and a teaspoonful of finely chopped chives; dress with oil and vinegar and serve.—Washington Herald.

SNOW PUDDING

Half a box of gelatine, soaked a few minutes in 1/2 cup of cold water, then dissolve in one pint of boiling water; add two cupfuls of sugar and the juice of two lemons; strain and put into a cool place until it begins to stiffen, then add the whites of two eggs well beaten. When perfectly mixed put into a mold. Make a soft custard of the yolks of the two eggs, one pint of milk, and sugar and salt to taste; pour around the pudding when served.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

FIRE LASTED WELL

A Georgia woman who moved to Philadelphia found she could not be contented without the colored mammy who had been her servant for many years. She sent for old mammy, and the servant arrived in due season. It so happened that the Georgia woman had to leave town the very day mammy arrived. Before departing she had just time to explain to mammy the modern conveniences with which her apartment was furnished. The gas stove was the contrivance which interested the colored woman most. After the mistress of the household had lighted the oven, the broiler, and the other burners and felt certain the old servant understood its operations, the mistress hurried for her train.

She was absent two weeks and one of her first questions to mammy was how she had worried along. "Des fines' ever," was the reply. "And dat air gas stove—oh my! Why, do you know, Miss Flo'ence, dat fire ain't gon' out yet."—Sacred Heart Review.

HOME HELPS

Tomato catsup will not mold if a few whole cloves are dropped on the top before sealing.

Narrow white elastic tacked inside the cover of a shirtwaist box is convenient for holding belts.

Two large cushion covers filled with excelsior or hair make a good backing for the softer cushions on the couch.

Boiled water, which is always insipid, may be aerated and thus relieved of its flat taste by pouring from one pitcher to another.—Continued.

"THE LAW OF A HOUSEHOLD"

Formulated by a mother for the benefit of her daughters

VIII.—FIRST CHAMBERMAID

THE work of the first chambermaid is light, but it is enough to keep her busy during the entire day and add much to the orderly comfort of the home. As specified by Mrs. Beecher the details of her service are as follows:

Wages: \$7 a week.
Terms of service: One week's notice or one week's pay given and required.
Obligations: To receive no tips or presents.

Perquisites: Aprons, caps and ties, collars and cuffs furnished. Dark aprons to wear when cleaning. Clothes washed but not ironed. The house dresses bought by me must not be worn outside the house.

Privileges: Off duty every other Sunday afternoon and evening alternating with second chambermaid. Every other Wednesday afternoon and evening. Two evenings every other week if desired.

DUTIES

Care of all rooms on the second floor. Care of all bathrooms and cleaning of three.
Care and mending of linen in both linen closets.
Take lady's maid's place when at meals.
Iron own clothes.
On duty to answer bells at specified times.
Special cleaning at 3 in the afternoon.
Rise at 6.
Be neatly dressed at 6:30.
See that all bathrooms on second floor are in order.
Bring in rain water. Put shoes at bedroom doors.
Brush rugs in hall with whisk brooms.
Knock on doors of occupied bedrooms loudly, saying, "Seven o'clock, sir, or madam."

Enter the young ladies' rooms. Shut windows, light fire.
Shut door.
7:30. Breakfast.
8:00. Turn mattresses and open beds to air; second maid will help turn mattresses. Beat pillows and spread bedclothes on chair near window to air.
Open windows; if wind blows, be sure to fasten back the curtains so they will not blow.

While bedrooms are airing clean bathrooms in front hall.
Take away soiled towels, and put in one clean one for each one taken away.
Fresh wash cloths every day.
Furnish plenty of toilet paper.
Rub faucets each day with a prepared cloth.
See that bath tubs are clean. Soap-dish and glasses.
Wipe tiling around room with damp cloth, and wash floors every day with pure water.
Rub all finger marks off paint and glass on door and wipe dry with a clean cloth.

In cleaning bedrooms, first lay fires if necessary, put waste paper in basket in back hall, fill ink wells, wipe floor, sweep rugs, wipe off inside of windows and mirrors every day with silk duster.
Put shades in order and rub furniture hard with woolen cloth.
Care of shades.
As the proper position of shades is necessary for the outside appearance of the house, the first duty in entering a room is to see that the shades are in proper position. The shades in the halls must be watched closely.
In summer leave white shades three inches below dark ones. The dark shades must come to the top of the lower sash. Shut out strong sunlight in the rooms that are not used at the back of the house.
In winter only white shades are used.

EVENING DUTIES

Light halls at dark.
Two lights in back hall and one light in each bedroom used.
Pull down white shades. Dark shades in guest room.

While family are at dinner turn down beds and tidy bathrooms.
Carry out shoes and clothes to back stairs to be cleaned.

Turn out all lights in bedrooms and leave doors open.
At night before going to bed—no earlier than 10—bring ice water to bedrooms—much ice in it—light one light in each bedroom and bathroom used, see that bath tubs are clean and everything in order. Second maid can do this every other night.

Monday: Stop work at 3, dress and be on duty at 4 o'clock.
Look through bathrooms and bedrooms; put in order.
Change off with lady's maid for supper. Help dress ladies. Mend bed linen and towels. Put linen closet in order.
Off duty after evening work.

Tuesday: On duty to answer bells, mend, and take lady's maid's place every other week at 2 o'clock and until 8. Iron in the evening.

Wednesday: Off duty from 2 to 10:30 every other week.

Finish cleaning when second maid goes out. On duty at 5:30.
Thursday: Stop usual work at 3. On duty at 4. Wash brushes and clean silver in rooms used. Take them out on a tray and return them same way.

Friday: Same as Monday.
Put away linen in both closets and see that nothing is put away torn.

Saturday: Stop work at 3. Usual duties.
Help mend if necessary.

Sunday: Out every other afternoon and evening from 1 until 10:30.
Take lady's maid's place the Sunday she is out.

Be on duty from 1 until 8.
Utensils and articles required to be kept in housemaid's closet in perfect order: Housemaid's pail, one broom, one dustpan, one sweeper, small tray, one heart sweep, one wall sweeper, two silk dusters, towels for wiping bath tub and washbowl, two polishing cloths, soap. In linen closet: Ink, six dust cloths, waste, whisk broom, toilet paper, nickel polish, toilet water, ties, one bottle ammonia, silver polish, candles, carpet pads, broom covers, chamois, blotters, pins, collars and aprons, matches, six furniture covers, hand Sapolio, sewing oil can, trays for ice water, caps and aprons.

Special cleaning: Take bric-a-brac on tray, wash and wipe if possible. Dust carefully baseboard and tops of doors. Wipe off pictures carefully.
Wash paint and mirrors. Clean toilet articles. Dust chandeliers. Sweep and dust closets.

First week

Monday: Special cleaning.
Clean yellow room and closets.
Tuesday: Clean blue room and closets.
Wednesday: Middle room and closets.
Thursday: Clean central hall and dust iron railing and electric light globes.
Friday: Clean side hall.
Saturday: Leave housemaid's closet in perfect order.

Second week

Monday: French room and closets.
Tuesday: Chintz room and bath.
Wednesday: Small guest room and bath.

Thursday: Colonial room and bath.
Friday: Bathroom, blue and green room, and linen closet.

Third week

Monday: Clean small south bedroom and bath.
Tuesday: Clean small north bedroom and linen closet.

Wednesday: Sewing room.
Thursday: Housekeeper's room.
Friday: West hall and extra guest room.

Saturday: Housemaid's closets and cleaning closet.

Fourth week

Monday: Third-floor guest rooms, closets and hall.
Tuesday: Large guest room.



Featherweight Coiffures Distinctive of tone. Simonson's excellent skill exhibited in the ease of arrangement. An artistic supremacy is reflected in our stemless Psyche Knot—summer comfort combined with elegance of effect.

Our Everlasting Hair Wave adds the charm of youthfulness to every type of femininity. Shampooing makes it curl all the more—guaranteed.

Women Living Outside New York may order wholly through correspondence. No shade of hair is too rare for us to match in color, quality and texture. The personal attention I give to all such orders is the keynote of "Fifty Years of Success."

Hairdressing and Tinting Massaging Shampooing

Manicuring

Marcel Waving **A. Simonson** Every Thing in Hair Goods

506 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER

"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"

Waste Cans, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kinds. Last Indestructible. We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks and special shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.
ELSMERE, DEL.

The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under seat. Fitted with felted cotton mattress. Has luxurious Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.

KINDEL BED CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

A Full-Size Bed by Night.

HAVE THE MONITOR SENT TO YOUR SUMMER ADDRESS

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have the Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. PAUL AND FALMOUTH STS., BOSTON

CHEW THEIR WAY

In Eskimo land a woman must have sharp and strong teeth if she is to be a model wife. Some reasons for this are given in the New North by Agnes Deans Cameron:

"Every bit of Eskimo skin clothing is as soft and pliable as a kid glove. This softness is not produced without patient labor, and the teeth of the women are brought into requisition. The raw seal skins or hides of the reindeer and bear are stacked out in the sun with the skin side up, and dried thoroughly.

"Before this stiff material can be worked up into garments it must be made pliable, and this is done by systematically chewing the fibers, a slow and painstaking task. Creasing the hide along its whole length, the women take it in their hands and chew their way along the bend from one end of the skin to the other, working their way back along the next half-inch line. Watching them, one is reminded of the plowman driving his team afield up one furrow and down the other."

DESK SETS

What woman does not enjoy having her desk well fitted out with necessary articles? Among the equipments are a blotter pad with neat corners, an ink well, curved blotter, letter opener, stamp box, box for rubber bands, scissors, eraser, a clock and paste pot.

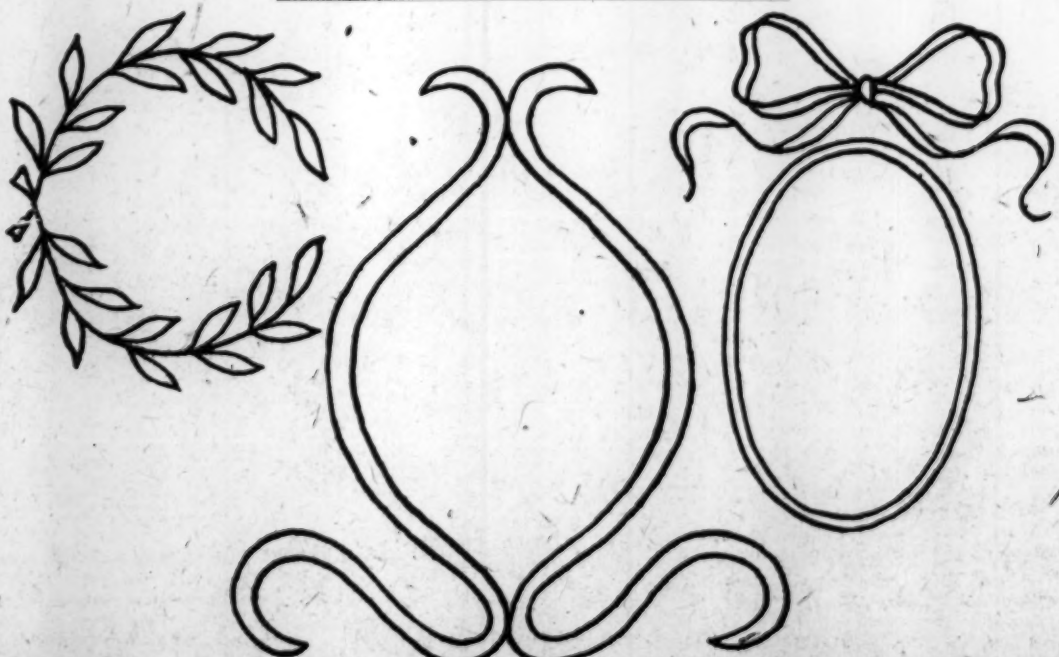
The outfit in burnished brass has the merit of wearing well. Pierced and hammered brass sets, too, are to be had. Silver is more elaborate, but requires labor to keep it looking bright. Copper in the bright or dull finish is always attractive.—Exchange.

TAKES OFF SHINE

Sandpaper rubbed lightly on shiny places in wool skirts, followed by sponging with water containing a few drops of ammonia, and pressing makes them look "a'maist as weel's the new."—Continued.

EMBROIDERY FOR ENCLOSING INITIALS

Designs to be worked on fine underwear



THE designs for enclosing initials are very effective on fine underwear. They are worked in the solid satin stitch, with the exception of the stems and the wreath, which are done in the outline stitch. Small initials or a monogram are worked in the center of each. Mercerized cotton No. 25 is used for the embroidery.

U. S. Census Shows City Population Magnet

WASHINGTON—There is work in plenty for those behind the "back to the farm" movement according to a preliminary statement of the proportion of the population living in urban and rural territory, as shown by the latest census figures just issued by the census bureau covering every state and territory of continental United States.

The total population, according to the census of 1910, is 91,972,266, but of this population, under the definitions of the census bureau, 42,623,383, or 46.3 per cent, lived in urban territory, and 49,348,883, or 53.7 per cent, lived in rural territory.

The territory in 1900 and in 1890 similarly classified as urban—that is, the cities and other places at each census having 2500 inhabitants or more—contained 40.5 and 36.1 per cent, respectively, of the total population of the country.

The rural population decreased from 63.9 of the total in 1890 to 53.7 in 1910. For continental United States as a whole, therefore, the rate of increase for the population of urban areas was fully three times that for the population living in rural territory.

Of the total increase in the population of continental United States in the last decade (15,977,691), it also appears that seven-tenths (11,035,841) was in urban territory and that only three-tenths (4,941,850) was in rural territory. The figures made public bring out forcibly the general trend of population toward the cities, and the widespread interest in the matter has prompted the acting director of the census to furnish this information in advance of its publication in a bulletin, to be issued shortly, giving, in addition to a discussion of the urban and rural population of the country, detailed statistics concerning the increase and distribution of the population of the United States, the population per square mile, and the location of the center of population in 1910, as compared with preceding censuses.

The census bureau, for purposes of discussion, has defined urban population generally as that residing in cities and other incorporated places of 2500 inhabitants or more. In the New England states, in addition to cities having this population, all towns having a population of 2500 or more have also been classed as urban, without regard to the population of the villages, whether incorporated as such or not, which they may contain.

In Massachusetts and Rhode Island

The total urban population in 1910 in the several states and territories, arranged geographically, and the proportion of urban population at the last three United States censuses, are shown by this table, together with the rate of growth. In order to compare the rate of growth in urban and rural communities it is necessary to consider the same territory and the changes in population from one decennial census to another and with this end in view, another classification of places as urban or rural is made upon the basis of population in 1910.

State or territory.	Population, 1910.			Per cent of urban of total population in—			Urban territory in 1910.			Rural territory in 1910.		
	Total.	Urban.	% inc.	1910.	1900.	1890.	Population in—	% inc.	1910.	Population in—	% inc.	1910.
Continental United States	91,972,266	42,623,383	46.3	40.5	36.1	42,623,383	31,587,542	34.9	49,348,883	44,407,033	11.1	11.1
New England division	6,532,681	5,455,345	83.3	79.9	75.8	5,455,345	4,480,531	21.5	1,097,336	1,102,486	0.5	0.5
Maine	742,371	381,445	51.4	48.6	45.2	381,445	339,564	12.3	300,928	304,902	1.7	1.7
New Hampshire	430,572	255,060	59.2	55.0	51.7	255,060	238,067	12.9	178,473	185,281	3.4	3.4
Vermont	335,966	168,943	47.5	40.5	35.2	168,943	148,406	13.8	187,013	193,235	3.2	3.2
Massachusetts	3,266,416	3,125,367	92.8	91.5	89.5	3,125,367	2,669,494	21.6	2,411,049	2,355,852	2.2	2.2
Rhode Island	542,610	524,654	96.7	95.1	94.8	524,654	411,679	27.4	174,558	168,872	3.4	3.4
Connecticut	1,114,756	966,539	86.7	87.2	83.5	966,539	794,381	25.9	114,917	114,039	0.8	0.8
Middle Atlantic division	19,318,892	13,723,373	71.0	65.2	57.7	13,723,373	10,307,717	33.1	5,302,519	5,146,961	8.7	8.7
New York	9,113,014	7,185,494	78.8	72.9	64.9	7,185,494	5,372,283	34.3	1,928,129	1,916,611	0.6	0.6
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,907,210	75.2	70.6	60.7	1,907,210	1,363,653	39.9	629,937	520,016	21.1	21.1
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	4,630,669	60.4	54.7	48.6	4,630,669	3,991,781	28.9	3,034,142	2,710,334	12.0	12.0
East North Central division	18,250,621	9,619,271	52.7	45.1	37.8	9,619,271	7,331,701	31.2	8,633,350	8,633,880	0.2	0.2
Ohio	4,707,121	2,665,143	56.6	48.1	41.0	2,665,143	2,027,462	31.5	2,101,978	2,130,683	1.3	1.3
Indiana	2,700,876	1,443,835	53.4	44.8	36.9	1,443,835	876,294	30.5	1,357,041	1,040,198	28.5	28.5
Illinois	5,338,693	3,476,629	65.1	53.9	44.5	3,476,629	2,338,477	31.2	2,161,062	1,717,736	25.7	25.7
Michigan	2,810,173	1,587,944	56.7	48.1	40.5	1,587,944	966,539	32.4	1,851,129	1,524,156	2.0	2.0
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,004,320	43.0	38.2	33.2	1,004,320	511,606	23.8	1,329,540	1,237,046	7.7	7.7
West North Central division	11,637,921	8,873,710	76.3	68.5	58.8	8,873,710	7,022,664	28.2	7,764,305	7,324,730	6.0	6.0
Minnesota	2,073,798	1,205,294	58.1	50.4	41.1	1,205,294	813,595	38.6	1,225,414	1,137,799	7.7	7.7
Iowa	2,224,771	1,080,054	48.5	40.6	32.2	1,080,054	707,267	31.9	1,544,717	1,064,386	44.2	44.2
Nebraska	1,398,817	632,335	45.2	38.3	32.0	632,335	338,817	22.3	1,894,318	1,063,284	76.5	76.5
North Dakota	577,066	326,236	56.4	48.1	39.6	326,236	183,362	56.4	513,820	355,784	44.8	44.8
South Dakota	588,888	286,763	48.7	40.2	32.2	286,763	147,495	50.9	507,215	355,625	43.4	43.4
Kansas	1,192,214	588,822	49.3	40.2	32.2	588,822	318,822	53.7	881,392	804,447	9.6	9.6
South Atlantic division	12,194,895	3,092,153	25.4	21.4	19.5	3,092,153	2,337,717	32.3	9,162,742	8,105,763	12.3	12.3
Delaware	202,322	170,885	84.5	80.4	76.4	170,885	158,717	13.9	105,237	100,918	5.3	5.3
Maryland	1,265,346	658,192	52.0	48.8	47.6	658,192	593,133	11.0	657,134	594,911	7.1	7.1
District of Columbia	331,069	331,069	100.0	100.0	100.0	331,069	331,069	100.0	331,069	331,069	100.0	100.0
Virginia	2,061,612	476,629	23.1	18.3	17.1	476,629	251,861	34.3	1,584,748	1,466,323	7.5	7.5
West Virginia	1,221,119	228,242	18.7	13.1	10.7	228,242	137,464	60.0	992,577	821,336	20.9	20.9
North Carolina	2,296,287	318,474	13.9	9.9	7.2	318,474	195,215	53.0	1,887,815	1,685,295	12.0	12.0
South Carolina	1,315,404	208,431	15.8	11.9	10.1	208,431	129,368	61.4	1,186,036	1,055,928	11.0	11.0
Georgia	2,069,121	358,620	17.3	13.6	11.0	358,620	276,052	43.2	2,070,471	1,810,279	12.5	12.5
Florida	752,619	219,089	29.1	25.0	19.8	219,089	126,287	57.5	335,539	402,255	32.6	32.6
East South Central division	8,409,901	1,574,229	18.7	15.9	12.7	1,574,229	1,183,797	31.0	6,825,672	6,326,100	7.4	7.4
Kentucky	2,289,065	555,442	24.3	18.8	19.2	555,442	482,233	14.9	1,734,463	1,633,911	4.2	4.2
Tennessee	2,184,789	441,015	20.2	16.2	13.5	441,015	355,722	31.1	1,745,741	1,684,914	3.5	3.5
Alabama	1,704,613	370,431	21.7	17.9	16.1	370,431	248,477	67.1	1,456,134	1,357,636	7.0	7.0
Mississippi	1,707,114	207,331	12.1	7.7	5.4	207,331	122,665	36.9	1,584,783	1,421,065	11.8	11.8
West South Central division	8,784,534	1,957,453	22.3	16.2	15.1	1,957,453	1,161,736	68.5	6,822,078	6,326,100	7.4	7.4
Arkansas	1,574,449	202,681	12.9	8.5	6.5	202,681	131,719	63.9	1,371,798	1,178,845	16.3	16.3
Louisiana	1,456,388	496,156	34.1	26.5	23.4	496,156	384,967	39.3	1,139,872	1,000,628	15.9	15.9
Oklahoma	1,657,155	320,155	19.3	14.3	11.7	320,155	88,148	27.5	1,337,000	701,243	90.7	90.7
Texas	3,596,542	938,104	26.1	21.1	15.6	938,104	550,872	58.6	2,648,438	2,488,858	18.9	18.9
Mountain division	2,663,517	947,311	35.6	32.3	29.3	947,311	574,051	61.1	1,089,006	1,000,000	53.2	53.2
Montana	376,063	133,420	35.5	34.7	27.1	133,420	89,476	67.1	242,633	153,583	57.7	57.7
Idaho	408,906	125,234	30.6	27.3	21.3	125,234	78,529	62.7	170,665	129,065	74.1	74.1
Wyoming	115,965	43,221	37.3	28.8	24.3	43,221	33,520	75.9	102,744	59,095	74.1	74.1
Colorado	799,024	401,840	50.3	45.3	45.0	401,840	298,381	50.8	394,184	271,319	45.3	45.3
New Mexico	465,771	140,471	30.2	24.9	20.7	140,471	80,481	57.8	285,290	168,828	66.3	66.3
Arizona	204,354	63,260	31.0	25.9	9.4	63,260	21,490	33.5	141,064	101,322	29.0	29.0
Utah	373,511	172,934	46.3	37.1	35.7	172,934	108,168	59.9	290,417	168,281	18.9	18.9
Nevada	81,873	18,367	22.4	17.0	13.5	18,367	10,957	59.7	65,208	40,811	81.1	81.1
Pacific division	4,192,304	2,382,329	56.8	46.4	42.5	2,382,329	1,178,628	102.1	1,800,975	1,238,004	46.2	46.2
Washington	1,141,990	666,530	58.4	48.8	35.6	666,530	227,614	33.8	536,490	290,489	84.7	84.7
Oregon	672,763	307,090	45.8	32.2	21.4	307,090	143,098	46.5	265,765	279,328	35.0	35.0
California	2,377,549	1,409,739	61.8	52.4	48.6	1,409,739	808,406	57.4	907,810	676,617	34.2	34.2

*Decrease.

political divisions of lesser area than the town do not exist; in New Hampshire there are only two such divisions and in each of the three remaining states, although many such villages within town limits have been incorporated, they do not include all the actual villages in the state.

For this reason it is not practicable in the New England states to make a statistical separation of the actual villages from the towns in which they are located. The result is that the "urban areas" in New England include some population which in other sections of the United States would be segregated as "rural." This departure from the general rule, rendered necessary by local conditions in New England, probably makes no great change in the properties of urban and rural population in those sections where population is dense and generally devoted to manufacturing.

In other sections a considerable variation doubtless results, but there is no reason to suppose that it materially affects the distinguishing characteristics of urban and rural population as defined by census statistics.

Urban population being thus defined, the remainder of the country or state is classed as rural. In most of the states, therefore, the rural population consists of the population outside of cities or other incorporated places of 2500 inhabitants or more, but in the New England states it consists of the population outside of towns and cities having 2500 inhabitants or more.

The comparisons of the urban and rural population in 1910 with that at earlier enumerations may be made either with respect to the varying proportions of the two classes at successive enumerations or with respect to the increase between enumerations. In order to contrast the proportion of the total population living in urban or rural territory at the census of 1910 with the proportion urban or rural at the preceding census, it is necessary to classify the territory according to the conditions as they existed at each census.

On the other hand, in order to present fairly the contrast between urban and rural communities, as regards their rate of growth, it is necessary to consider the changes in population for the same territory which have occurred from one decennial census to another. For this purpose the territory which in 1910 was urban or rural, as the case may be, is taken as the basis, and the population in 1900 for the same territory is presented, even though part of the territory may, on the basis of its population at the earlier census, have then been in a different class.

This avoids the disturbing effect on comparisons which would arise from the passage, for example, of communities formerly classed as rural into the urban group. There has thus been a considerable increase in the proportion of urban population in continental United States taken as a whole, but the proportions vary greatly for the individual states and for the different sections of the country.

In the New England division more than four fifths of the population in 1910 lived in urban territory, as defined by the census bureau.

Vermont is the only state in this division in which the population classified as urban is less than half the total population of the state, while in Rhode Island and Massachusetts more than nine tenths and in Connecticut very nearly nine

tenths, of the total population in 1910 is classified as urban.

In the Middle Atlantic division the urban population constituted more than seven tenths of the total population, but the proportion for the state of New York alone was very nearly four fifths, and that for New Jersey fully three fourths.

In the east north central and the Pacific divisions the urban territory in each case contained more than half the total population in 1910, but in the former division there were three states—Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin—and in the latter division one state—Oregon,—in each of which the urban population comprised less than half but more than 40 per cent of the total population.

There are 14 states in which more than half the population in 1910 was living in urban territory. The proportion of urban population at the last three censuses is given for each of these states in the order of the proportion for 1910, as follows:

	1910.	1900.	1890.
Rhode Island	96.7	95.1	94.5
Massachusetts	92.8	91.5	89.5
Connecticut	86.7	87.2	83.5
New York	78.8	72.9	64.9
New Jersey	75.2	70.6	60.7
California	61.8	52.4	48.6
Illinois	61.7	53.9	44.2
Pennsylvania	60.4	54.7	48.1
New Hampshire	59.2	55.0	51.7
Ohio	56.6	48.1	41.0
Washington	58.4	48.8	35.6
Maine	51.4	48.6	45.2
Maryland	52.0	48.8	47.6
Colorado	50.3	45.3	45.0

The proportion of the population in each group of urban communities was larger in 1910 than it was in 1900 and in 1890. With few exceptions, the groups comprising places of from 250,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, which were slightly greater—the proportions in 1890 were less than in 1900.

For continental United States as a whole, it appears that the total population in 1910 of those cities and other places which at that time had a population of not less than 2500 each was 42,623,383; and that in 1900 the total population of these same places was

MELROSE TO BEGIN PARK SYSTEM WORK ON \$12,000 OF FUND

Within the next 10 days work will be started by the park commission of the city of Melrose toward the completion of a park system which is to cost, all told, \$120,000, and will make the city of Melrose one of the most beautifully park cities of the state.

The first instalment of 10 per cent of the total expenditure will be placed in the hands of the commission as soon as the \$12,000 bonds are sold by the city treasurer, William R. Lavender. This issue will be followed by similar issues as fast as required by the park department, until the entire work is completed, which, it is expected, will be within the next three years.

With the first instalment of \$12,000 the park department is to purchase a tract adjoining land already owned by the city on the north shore of Ell pond. This property contains about three acres and borders on the newly completed Lynn-Fells boulevard and on Tremont street. It will be graded and made into a baseball field and playgrounds for the smaller children, set out with trees and shrubbery and beautified.

The same appropriation will also carry to completion the laying out of the grounds between the boulevard and the pond shores. Walks are to be laid out, the underbrush removed and a beautiful approach to the bathhouse made. It is expected that this work will take all of the \$12,000 appropriated.

By late fall a second instalment of the park bonds will be requested. It is now planned to use a part of this in enlarging the bathhouse, already overtaxed, and in laying out a much larger bathing beach. Later it is planned to acquire a strip of marsh land extending from Franklin street to the new boulevard, which will be made into a handsome boulevard leading into the Highlands section, bordered with trees, grass plots and gardens.

From here the park system will be extended through Lebanon street as far as Malden, turning Lebanon street into a boulevard. Property along the Lake avenue shore of Ell pond will be acquired, and the completion of the park project as now mapped out will close with the purchase of three large ice-houses on the shores of the pond and the conversion of the property into beautifully planted gardens, shrubbery, borders and walks.

Under the city charter all bond orders are laid over for 30 days after passage to permit the filing of referendum petitions. No petitions were filed in the case of the park appropriation, which became in force Monday. Tuesday night the park commission voted to commence work at once and will ask the city treasurer to dispose of the bonds as soon as possible in order that the funds may be available and the work contemplated with the first instalment of funds be completed before the close of the present season and before the final surfacing of the boulevard closes it to travel by heavy teams.

PEACE ADVOCATES OF PROVIDENCE TO ATTEND MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Many members of the Universal Peace Union, which was formed in this city, are planning to attend the sessions in Mystic, Conn., Aug. 17 to 20, of the Union and the Connecticut Peace Society. These two societies meet annually.

A number of features of the peace movement of the world and arbitration will be discussed each day of the joint session and vocal and instrumental music will also be provided as entertainment.

Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden of Boston is to be one of the speakers at the gathering. Others who have accepted invitations to speak include the Rev. S. F. Hershey of New Castle, Pa., the Rev. John D. Long of Brooklyn, David Henry Wright of Rutherford, N. J., Mrs. B. A. Lockwood of Washington, Alfred H. Love, Charles P. Hastings of Philadelphia, Miss Julia G. B. Plummer, Francis Gallagher of this city, Arabella Carter of Philadelphia, Palmer G. Whipple of Mystic, Conn., and F. C. Chirnis of Philadelphia.

NEW FURNACES FOR DULUTH MILL

PITTSBURGH—Two blast furnaces, probably the first to be built at the head of the Great lakes, will be started this summer, under orders from the newly-organized Minnesota Steel Company of Duluth.

The contract for their construction has been awarded to the Pennsylvania Engineering Company. The furnaces will be at Duluth, close to the ore region and will secure coke from the northwest by boat.

The furnaces will require about two years to build. A force of 400 men will be sent to the site at once. The steel corporation is expected to erect a plant near these works, which will include blast furnaces, but at present is giving its attention to a steel plant exclusively. The Minnesota Steel Company is the first important independent company to establish itself in the Northwest.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY OUTING
The Plymouth county Republican campaign committee and club will hold its annual outing and banquet at Nantasket beach Aug. 29. The list of speakers, so far as announced, is Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Speaker Joseph Walker, Representative Norman White and Congressman Robert O. Harris.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WHITMAN

Henry T. Waldrat of Washington street, a graduate of Yale College, has been elected professor of economics at State University at Columbus, O.

Miss Caroline Holbrook has been elected teacher in the public schools at East Bridgewater.

The annual reunion of company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Association, will be held at Grand Army hall Saturday afternoon and evening.

After consulting parties in other places where the plan is said to be a success, the Whitman school committee has decided to inaugurate the savings bank plan for the pupils at the commencement of the fall term of the school. Supt. G. F. Ellinwood is to have charge of the work and each teacher will be made an assistant to care for the weekly deposits of the pupils.

WAKEFIELD

Local 249, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, has elected Alex Smythe as delegate to the national convention to be held in St. Joseph, Mo.

The overseers of the poor have reorganized, electing Hugh Connell chairman, Albert D. Cate secretary and William F. Bowman almoner. They give notice that henceforth all applications will be received on Monday evenings in their office in the town hall.

ABINGTON

Mrs. Irving Anderson entertained the Ladies Social Circle of the West Methodist Episcopal church at her home on Hancock street today.

The Rev. Thomas J. Lewis and family left Tuesday for Paxton, where Mr. Lewis is to become pastor of the Congregational church. Mr. Lewis was pastor of the First church here five years.

WEYMOUTH

Independent Chemical Company 5 of the local fire department and the Pond Plain Improvement Society will hold a joint outing on the Pond Plain school grounds Saturday.

The Norfolk baseball team will play with the United Shoe Machinery Company team on the Union street grounds Saturday afternoon.

MALDEN

Nomination papers for former Mayor John Larrabee of Melrose as senatorial candidate for the Republican nomination in the fourth Middlesex district are being circulated.

Everett Whittemore, a member of the Ontario Canoe Club, will make an attempt to swim from Bass Point, Nahant, to Revere beach, Sept. 9.

RANDOLPH

After having been closed for 10 weeks, the North street bridge of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad reopened Tuesday.

The Turner public library was opened yesterday, after having been closed four weeks.

BEVERLY

The Jubilee Yacht Club will observe ladies' night tonight at its clubhouse on Maple avenue.

A public hearing on the petition of the Boston and Eastern railroad for a location in this city will be given at city hall, Aug. 29, by the aldermen.

EVERETT

Plans are under way for the formation of an Everett Democratic club, and a meeting has been called for Aug. 26 to complete its formation.

Gen. A. P. Martin Camp, Sons of Veterans, is to hold a reception in Grand Army hall tomorrow evening.

HOLBROOK

The Norfolk band is to give an open-air concert in Postoffice square, Brookville, Friday evening.

The Republican town committee will hold a meeting Thursday evening to make arrangements for the coming campaign.

WINTHROP

The open regatta of the Winthrop Yacht Club on Saturday afternoon and evening promises to be the largest event of the kind ever held here and will include water sports, boat and canoe races in the afternoon and dancing in the evening.

NEWTON

The Newton Veteran Firemen's Association is planning to take part in a muster to be held at New Bedford Thursday. The association has commenced a campaign to add the names of 100 new members to its rolls.

ROCKLAND

Postmaster Walter N. Beal has received notice from Washington that the postal savings department will be established at the local postoffice on Sept. 11. Plans are now being made for the new department.

BROOKLINE

The Church of the New Jerusalem is closed until the first Sunday in October. Capt. William H. Burt, after a three years' residence in Brookline, has been ordered to Ft. Russell, Wyoming.

REVERE

The precinct officers for the town meetings of November, 1911, and March, 1912, will be appointed at the meeting of the selectmen this evening.

QUINCY

Work on the foundation of the courthouse on Coddington street was completed Tuesday.

CHELSEA

City Engineer James A. O'Brien has estimated that the cost of placing a sewer in Winthrop road will cost \$900 and for macadamizing the roadway and rough grading the sidewalk, \$1800. The board of control will give a hearing to the petitioners and abutters Friday morning.

Members of the G. A. R. employed by the city have been given leave of absence to attend the encampment at Rochester, N. H., this to include only members who attend the full session and to extend only during the session.

MIDDLEBORO

Plans are made to make Thursday a holiday in town, as the fourth regimental reunion is to be held in this place. There will be a business meeting in the morning and in the afternoon a trip will be made to the old drill grounds of the regiment at Camp Joseph Hooker at Lakeville.

A meeting of the Deborah Sampson Historic Society was held today at the home of the president in North Middleboro.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The annual reunion of the Osborne Family Association will be held Aug. 26 in Grand Army hall. There will be addresses by prominent members of the family. The election of officers and the business meeting will be held in the morning and the social exercises in the afternoon.

WALTHAM

Mayor Edward A. Walker has announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the state Senate in the fifth Middlesex district.

Employees of the Howard Watch Company are to hold an outing Saturday afternoon.

NEEDHAM

The assessors expect to announce the tax rate this week. The number of assessed polls is 1483.

The registrars of voters will hold a session in the town hall this evening at 8 o'clock to certify nomination papers of primary candidates.

MEDFORD

Contractors commenced today the removal of the Curtis and Osgood schoolhouses in preparation for the erection of a new brick structure on the site of the former and the enlargement of the latter. The 9000-pound safe which has been used by the city collector's office for many years, has been sold as old iron.

MELROSE

Statistics compiled by the park commission show that the bathhouse at Ell pond has been used by 7200 persons so far this year and that by the end of the season between 9000 and 10,000 will have used it. Last year 8000 persons used the bathhouse.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Maj. W. G. Haan, C. A. C., and Maj. W. D. Connor, corps engineers, will visit the following artillery districts for preparing reports on land defense: Narragansett, New London, eastern New York, the Delaware, Baltimore and the Potomac.

Second Lieut. T. D. Milling, fifteenth cavalry, from College Park, Md., to Marblehead, Mass.

Maj. P. C. Hutton, medical corps, temporarily to San Antonio.

Capt. J. L. Dewitt, Q. M., to Philadelphia.

First Lieut. F. W. Glover, from sixth to thirteenth cavalry.

First Lieut. R. W. Holderness, from one hundred and fifty-third to sixth cavalry.

Second Lieut. W. W. Erwin, ninth cavalry, and W. C. Philson, fourteenth infantry, to West Point, N. Y., Aug. 22, duty until Dec. 4, then to proper station.

Maj. E. D. Bricker, ord., to Washington navy yard, official business.

Navy Orders

Read Admiral A. Reynolds, commissioned a rear admiral in the navy from July 13, 1911.

Capt. F. L. Chapin commissioned a captain in the navy from July 1, 1911.

Commander R. E. Conz detached duty naval academy, Annapolis, Md., to home and wait orders.

Commanders H. H. Christy, W. Evans, T. J. Senn, J. H. Sypher, B. B. Bierer, C. F. Preston, R. H. Leigh, A. Althouse and L. McNamee commissioned commanders in the navy from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Commander H. N. Jensen, to duty the Montana as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Commanders E. B. Larimer, A. W. Johnson, J. J. Hyland and F. T. Evans commissioned lieutenant-commanders in the navy from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman, detached duty the Montana to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. L. Lowman, E. B. Armstrong and W. A. Glassford, Jr., commissioned lieutenants in the navy from July 1, 1911.

Medical Director J. D. Gatewood commissioned a medical director in the navy from July 11, 1911.

Medical Inspector M. F. Gates, commissioned a medical inspector in the navy from July 11, 1911.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. W. Shepard commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from Oct. 25, 1910.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. Boland commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from July 12, 1911.

Passed Assistant Surgeons J. R. Phelps and A. L. Clifton commissioned passed

NORWELL

The annual reunion of companies F and G of the forty-third regiment is being held today at Ridge Hill grove.

Saturday the annual reunion of the Stetson kindred of America will be held at "The Shrine" which is situated on the North river.

BRIDGEWATER

Arrangements are being made for the annual field day of Nippenicket tribe, I. O. R. M., to be held at Lake Nippenicket on Labor day. There will be a ball game, tug of war and other sports in the afternoon.

FIREMEN CLOSE GLOUCESTER DAY

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—A bonfire of 25 tar barrels extinguished in 12 minutes by Gloucester's new auto chemical fire engine was the closing feature of the celebration of Gloucester day. The feature event of the day was the baby parade in which were entered 55 babies, led by Clarks Military Band. The results of the baby contest follow:

Under 1 year—Boys, first, Harold Grant; second, Arthur Pinkham; girls, first, Martha Robinson; second, Lillian Harbison.

Between 2 and 3 years—Boys, first, Harry McRae; second, Emmett Lawson; girls, first, Mary Gargor; second, Lucille Dewing.

Three to 10 years, costumed—Boys, Edward Smith; girls, Katherine Baygartun.

Decorated carriage—First, Alice Collins; second, Louise Braizer.

DENIES FISHING STATIONS BOUGHT

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—A report published in Boston last evening that the Gorton-Pew Fishing Company had purchased 12 fishing stations along the West Newfoundland coast and would erect a packing plant, wharf and warehouses at Curling, Birdy Cove, Bay Island, is denied today in toto by James Carroll, general manager of the company.

ALBERT P. FENN DAY IN HARBOR

The floating hospital went to Castle island today with eighty-seven mothers and 22 children.

It is Albert Pierce Fenn day, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fenn. It will be Italian night tonight.

Manager G. Loring Briggs says that many nurses daily visit the floating hospital.

BEVERLY LIBRARY TAKES OPTION ON ADDITIONAL LAND

BEVERLY, Mass.—The public library commissioners have taken an option on the Burnham property on Dane street for an addition to the site for the new public library building on Cabot and Essex and Winter streets.

When the plans were made for the taking of the Foster and Masury estates, there was some talk in favor of taking the Burnham property, which adjoins the Foster estate, and would allow for the squaring out of the library site. The city made the appropriation for the acquisition of the Masury and Foster properties, and now plans are being made for the utilization of the properties.

Miss Katherine P. Loring, one of the commission and a hard worker for the success of the library, began to take the matter up with her friends, with the result that today nearly one half of the money needed for the purchase of the property has been secured and the balance is in sight.

The plan as outlined by Miss Loring and adopted by the commission means that the property will be conveyed to the city without expense to the taxpayers through the contributions of summer colonists and others interested in the plan.

LIGHTING EXPERT FOR PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An expert study of the electric and gas lighting situation in this city is being made by William D. Marks of New York, a lighting expert, under the direction and employment of the city council committee on street lights. The committee, in a preliminary investigation, found that the street lighting system here was not adequate, and before making new franchise contracts decided to have expert advice.

Mr. Marks, who was active in securing 80-cent gas for New York, has handled lighting problems in Worcester, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Des Moines, Chicago and Buffalo. His investigations here will cover the entire electric and gas field, for both lighting and power.

SEATTLE MAN IN HOUSE DEFENDS PRESIDENT TAFT

WASHINGTON—Defense of President Taft's course in the Controller Bay, Alaska, case came from an unexpected source on Tuesday in the House when Representative Humphrey of Washington state said he believed the President had done nothing unwise or improper in regard to Controller Bay. He said the question was no longer one of conservation; that the name of the President was now the issue.

MAINE TROOPS IN SHAM BATTLE

AUGUSTA, Me.—The mimic battle of Manchester Forks was fought Tuesday. Eight hundred of the state troops participated. It was the spectacular day of the military encampment.

Major Southward took up a position in the hills at Manchester Forks and defended it against battalions under Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings and Majors Presson and Mayo.

FURNITURE MEN ARE AT HOLYOKE

The Massachusetts Furniture Dealers Association left for Holyoke via Springfield from the South station at 9:15 a. m. today. The Pullman Company provided special parlor car service on the Boston & Albany road's New York express.

The association will leave Springfield on the return trip at 9:15 tonight.

HAYTI CABINET IS ANNOUNCED

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti—The new cabinet formed by President Leconte is: Finance, Edmund Lespinaud; war, General Limagne; foreign relations, Nicholas Leger; public instruction, M. Guibaud; public works, Senator Laroche; interior, M. San Sarkis.

MAINE WOMAN'S MEETING

OCEAN PARK, Me.—The devotional service at Tuesday's session of the Ocean Park women's convention was conducted by Mrs. R. M. F. Buzzell of Ocean Park. The afternoon session was a "walk and talk in the woods."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New Haven road is working out a special schedule for the Atlantic aviation meet.

The Boston & Albany roads No. 5 excursion party was handled from Worcester to Boston and return today in a special train consisting of 14 cars hauled by a superheating Pacific grasshopper engine.

For the Frank M. Hoyt Shoe Company employees on their annual outing the Boston & Maine road furnished special service from Manchester, N. H., to Boston and return today.

The New Haven road is installing electric blocks on the new double track in the vicinity of Medford Junction.

The Boston & Albany and New Haven roads handled a party of United States enlisted men in tourist sleepers from Columbus, O., to Newport, R. I., this morning.

NOT TO GIVE OUT REPORT ON 'MONEY TRUST' JUST NOW

WASHINGTON—Secretary MacVeagh's final report on the legality of the National City Company, the alleged "money trust," will not be issued for some time, perhaps for two or three months, according to officials of the department today. The decision will have such an effect upon the banking system of the country that the administration has thought best to move with extreme caution.

There was a persistent rumor today that the case may further disrupt the cabinet. Secretary MacVeagh is said to be decidedly displeased with what he considers the interference of Attorney-General Wickersham in giving an official report on the subject before he was asked.

The attorney-general, however, is said to be supported by the President, the latter taking the stand that it is the function of the department of justice to render a report on any alleged law-breaking case, even before it is requested.

FAVORS GOV. FOSS IN BUILDING CASE

The occupation of a part of building Nos. 398-410 Newbury street, owned by Governor Foss, by the Fenway Auto-Top Company, is found to be a technical violation of restrictions on property in that section of the Back Bay, according to a report made by Edmund C. Bennett, who was appointed by the supreme court as a master in the suit of Crohan J. Daly against Mr. Foss, the Walker Lithograph & Publishing Company and the Fenway Auto-Top Company.

Mr. Bennett in view of the changed conditions in that section of the city, which is almost entirely given up to business, recommends to the court that no injunction issue against Mr. Foss and a further finding is made that Mr. Daly is not entitled to damages.

The present use of the building of Mr. Foss does not make the house of the plaintiff less desirable as a residence. No part of the building of Governor Foss, Mr. Bennett says, is used as a garage.

SCHOOL IS NAMED FOR J. A. McDONALD

To the Prescott school district, Charlestown, there has been added another new school building in order to meet the seating demand of that district. To this building has been given the name of James A. McDonald, who served long upon the Boston school board.

It is a combination school building, and will furnish the heating and ventilation of three school buildings in the Prescott school district, the Prescott, Polk Street and the new building.

This building is located on a lot of land on Polk street, Charlestown, along the northerly side of the Polk Street school.

ASK GOV. PLAISTED FOR SENATORSHIP

AUGUSTA, Me.—Candidates for the appointment to the United States Senate are keeping Governor Plaisted busy. Darius H. Ingraham, once mayor of Portland, member of the Legislature and consul-general to Halifax, was here yesterday.

Others who called were Sheriff Moulton of Cumberland county, Frank L. Gray, Representative Joseph E. Lebel of Westbrook, Mayor Oakley C. Curtis and State Committee member Oscar R. Wish of Portland, Dr. C. M. Sleeper, representative from South Berwick, and Representative Philip J. Deering of Portland.

VACATION SCHOOLS HAVE PARENTS DAY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Parents day was observed in the summer manual training schools of the city Tuesday, when hundreds of parents visited the various schools to observe the work the boys have been doing during vacation. Included in the exhibits were tables, chairs, tabourets, desks, shoe polishing stands, kitchen furniture and other pieces of useful furniture. There were 225 pupils in the summer schools, and several of the classes have not had a single absence during the term.

MEDFORD STREETS PART OF OLD PLAT

With the recent development of property in Medford along Albion, Alfred and William streets, which were considered new streets by the city government a few weeks ago, the interesting information is revealed from old town records that these streets were among the 12 original streets of the city designated as public highways 82 years ago. Petitions for the acceptance of the streets will be withdrawn.

SUFFRAGISTS TO MEET

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—In a series of meetings to be held in this vicinity this week, members of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association will address two out-door meetings here today—one was at noon in Harvard square for the benefit of the knitting mill operatives and the other on the park at 7:15 this evening.

URGE MR. BOYNTON TO RUN

Democrats of the fourth Middlesex senatorial district are urging former Mayor Thomas J. Boynton of Everett to become a candidate for the Senate to succeed Wilnot R. Evans Jr. of Everett. Mr. Boynton will announce his decision Aug. 26.

MUSIC COLLECTOR BACK FROM EUROPE WITH RARE OPERAS

Allen A. Brown, whose remarkable collection of music books has of late years been the property of the Boston public library, was among the passengers who landed at East Boston today from the Franconia.

Mr. Brown returns from a collecting tour in Europe and brings in his valise a long list of orchestral and operatic scores which he is to add to the holdings of the public library. He has shipped the books to the library trustees as fast as he has bought them and he will unpack them and hand them over to the cataloguers in the next few weeks. Mr. Brown, while standing over his luggage at the pier this morning and waiting for the custom examiner's release, said that his list of new acquisitions was long and varied but not particularly startling. He has endeavored to fill out departments of his collection which were weak and has added especially to his Russian alcove. He bought a large number of full scores, chiefly orchestral, of modern Russian music, some of which has never been played in America. These he purchased of the agents of the Russian music dealers in Leipzig.

Mr. Brown has bought everything in the line of operatic full scores that he could buy at reasonable prices. Exorbitant demands of publishers, who take advantage of their copyright protection in America to keep music students, except those of great wealth, from making the acquaintance of the present day lyric composers, he ignored. He was offered the "Rose Cavalier" of Richard Strauss for \$400, but declined the offer. Among his treasures is a full score of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," and a full score of Leoncavallo's "Maia."

Massenet's works, Mr. Brown says, cannot be bought from the publishers at any price. Occasionally a work may find its way from an opera house to a book-stall, but he has known of only one such case, a score of "Naxos," and that, when it came to paying the dealer's price, was no bargain.

PRESIDENT TO CARRY CONTEST FOR PEACE TREATIES TO PEOPLE

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—If President Taft had decided, as was reported, that he would not in his speech here on Tuesday night press ratification of the peace treaties further upon the Senate at this time lest he offend members opposing his view, he changed that decision after the foreign relations committee sent to the Senate earlier in the day its report, written by Senator Lodge, against the pending arbitration pacts with Great Britain and France.

"If the Senate," said the President, "or any members of it, should think that its powers are greater or less than they are and the limitations they insist upon interfere with progress toward peace or any other great national or international policy, the question whether they are right or not must ultimately be referred back to the people, whose representatives the members of the Senate are, for we all, as I say, have derived our power from the people, as the ultimate source of power, and in such a case of disagreement the proper place for a discussion of such an issue is before the people. The cause is sufficiently great to warrant the straining of efforts to secure treaties like these."

The President was addressing an audience of 12,000 persons in the Ocean Grove Association Auditorium. He sat beside Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey. Mr. Taft said he was glad to meet Governor Wilson and the audience cheered.

"If we are afraid to submit to an impartial tribunal lest we may lose our case, then we would better go back to war as the only means of settling international controversies when negotiation fails. When we enter into an arbitration pact, we are submitting our differences to an impartial tribunal we must play the game," he said.

"If the subject of arbitration is merely for discussion in peace societies and is only for the purpose of furnishing a text for an address like I am delivering to you, and if the result is not to mean real victory for one part and real defeat for the other, certainly the time of diplomatic officers, who have many other things to do, ought not to be wasted on it."

"Now I freely concede that it is within the power of the Senate in its function of advising and consenting to the treaties, either to reject them or to amend them. They do not amend the treaties, strictly speaking; they merely continue the negotiation by proposing another form to be submitted to the other party to the treaty, and that, I understand, is what the foreign relations committee of the Senate has done, to wit: it has stricken out the third clause, vesting the commission of six commissioners, three from each side, with the power to determine whether differences are arbitrable within the meaning of the first section, and to bind both countries when the vote is five out of six in the commission to the acceptance of a judgment by arbitration upon each issue."

"I think this is a very important part of the treaty. I think it is one of these pledges of good faith in entering into the treaty that is essential to make it a step forward in the adjustment of international controversies. When we agree that we will submit all justiciable controversies to the judgment of an arbitration and decline to allow anybody to decide what is justiciable except ourselves, we give little sanction or pledges in advance of our willingness and anxiety to settle all possible controversies by arbitration."

"I had hoped that the treaties when submitted to the Senate would meet with early ratification and contentment. In this I have been disappointed, but I do not wish to be put in an attitude of expressing impatience at a proper deliberation by the Senate on matters of so great importance as this."

"On the contrary, I urge much delay and deliberation, because I am convinced that longer consideration will satisfy the members of the Senate that the chief objection which seems to be made to the third clause of the treaty has no weight in it whatever."

Mr. Lodge's Adverse Report

WASHINGTON—While Germany was making known through her ambassador on Tuesday the acceptance of the general principles of arbitration as laid down in the treaties with Great Britain and France, with a few minor exceptions, Senator Lodge was making an adverse report on the treaties to the Senate for the foreign relations committee.

The report declares that the pending conventions with Great Britain and France, similar to the one proposed with Germany, would likely provoke war rather than peace if consummated in their present form. The report was a defense of the committee's course in recommending the elimination of the paragraph in the treaties conferring special powers upon the joint high commission created by the conventions. It was written by Senator Lodge.

SEEKS HARVESTER COMPANY INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—An investigation into the affairs of the International Harvester Company is the object of a resolution introduced Tuesday by Representative Foster of Illinois and referred to the rules committee.

Mr. Foster recommends an inquiry by a committee of nine members of the House, to be elected in the same way as the steel and sugar investigating committees. The committee also would be expected to go into the relation of the company to so-called independent concerns.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The renting season is on now in full swing. Some of the largest agencies report that they are operating nearly up to their full capacity. Large numbers of families are still away at the seashore or mountains, but knowing ones who expect first choice sign up early. This year more strangers are in evidence, and, as it looks now, all the new apartments finished between now and fall will find ready tenants. The same level of prices that ruled last year will prevail this season.

BROOKLINE TRANSACTION
Deeds have gone to record transferring from W. J. Stoder to Rosetta J. T. Snow of Brookline a large three-story concrete building recently erected on Commonwealth avenue, near St. Paul street, in that town, by Albert Geiger, Jr. The building is 72 feet front by 188 deep, and the lot 20 feet wider, giving ample passageways and light areas on each side and in the rear. The premises are leased to the Hume Carriage Company, makers of automobile tops, limousines, etc., for a period of ten years. It has not been assessed as yet, as construction was started in the spring. This

A BROOKLINE RESIDENCE



Frame dwelling at 81 Green street recently sold through H. W. Savage

is one of the handsome group in that vicinity which Mr. Geiger has leased or sold through the office of Coffin & Taber.

BACK BAY DISTRICT
The estate at 415 Beacon street, between Gloucester and Hereford streets, has changed hands, Anita S. Ward and another having purchased it from Sarah B. Wainwright estate. There is a three-story octagon brick structure on 3360 square feet of land, assessed for \$18,500. The total tax value is \$29,000.

BOSTON CITY PROPER
Fanny Klein and another have sold a four-story brick block at 8 Florence street, near Harrison avenue, to Max Finkelstein. It is assessed for \$8,800 and there are 1078 square feet of land taxed at \$2200.

James C. Purdy buys 50 Waltham street, near Shawmut avenue, from Francis H. Byrnes. There is a three and a half story and basement brick house assessed for \$7,400, of which \$3500 is on the land, 1726 square feet.

Joseph Gatenman has decided to Rosie Finkelstein a four-story brick apartment house at 7 and 9 Anderson street. The lot runs through to Strong place, near Cambridge street, being 2232 square feet, taxed for \$11,300. The total assessment is \$15,300.

ROXBURY TRANSFER
James H. Brennan, 31 State street, has sold for Elizabeth Connor and William J. McCarthy their three-apartment frame house at 2 Lawn street to James McGovern. The lot contains 1984 square feet. Valuation \$4500.

SOME DORCHESTER SALES
Alexander J. McDonald has sold his frame dwelling, 17 Taft street, near Dorchester avenue, assessed on \$7100. There are 3620 square feet of land that bears \$900 of the amount. Bridget Grimes is the purchaser.

Ida J. Cole has purchased 60 Mather street, at Sharp street, from Oliver T. Vinal. A frame dwelling and 5476 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$1400, have a total valuation of \$3400.

The estate at 19 Fowler street has passed into the hands of Rachel from its former owners, Carl Gerstein and another. This is a frame dwelling near Glenway street, and the lot taxed for \$1200, has 4200 square feet. The entire property is assessed for \$7000.

Walter P. Rankin and another have sold to Clifford M. Mowatt about one acre of land fronting on Rowena street and running through to Radford avenue, near Carruth street, being 43,500 square feet, assessed upon \$8800 valuation.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official record of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Louis Kwiksky to Max Finkelstein, Florence st.; w. \$1.
Fanny Klein to Max Finkelstein, Florence st.; w. \$1.
Francis H. Byrnes to James C. Purdy, Waltham st.; w. \$1.

Joseph Gatenman to Rosie Finkelstein, Anderson st.; w. \$1.
Sarah B. Wainwright est. to Anita S. Ward et al., Beacon st.; d.; \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Gertrude B. Clare to Marcia G. McDonald, Gates st.; w. \$1.
Nora A. Weisler est. to Barbara Weisler, Eighth st.; d.; \$550.

EAST BOSTON
Anna J. Low to Marcia De Angelis, Border st.; w. \$1.
Gustava Jansson to Ray Stoloow, Paris st. and Paris ct.; w. \$1.
Morris Shulman to Isaac Grund, Webster st.; q.; \$1.
East Boston Co. to Patrick Rich, Cottage st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY
Joseph Segal to Joseph Segal, Sunderland st. and Mue Hill ave.; q.; \$1.
Elizabeth B. Connor et al. to James McGovern, Linn st.; q.; \$1.
Elizabeth I. Ryan to Elizabeth A. Ryan, Wenonah st.; w. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Charles H. Ryan to Walter P. Rankin et al., Rowena st. and Radford ave.; q.; \$1.
Walter P. Rankin et al. to Clifford M. Mowatt, Rowena st. and Radford ave.; q.; \$1.
Mottapan Real Estate Trust to John G. Resborough, Rosewood st.; q.; \$1.

STUDENTS' WIRELESS AUTO CORPS WATCHED BY U. S. MILITARY MEN

WASHINGTON—Students of the Northwestern Military Academy of Highland Park, Ill., the wireless automobile corps, which has been making an extended tour in four automobiles, equipped with wireless apparatus and balloon destroyers, is an object of much interest to military officials here.

The students are under the command of Maj. R. P. Davidson of the Academy, Lieut. F. L. Beals, United States army, who is detailed at the academy as military instructor, and Capt. W. C. Groom of the Illinois National Guard. There are 16 in the party, the students being selected from the class for their proficiency last year.

They reached Washington nearly a month ago in their battleship-gray cars bespattered with mud from the various states through which they had passed, with American flags flying from each car and the occupants bronzed from the sun's rays.

These experiments are being made by the school primarily to interest the students in mechanical work and research. During the last 12 years two automobiles weighing 2500 pounds each, have been constructed in the shops at the academy, and in this mechanical age the work is found helpful along educational lines.

While here the students and their equipment underwent an inspection by the war department officials, exhibitions were given and the men put through various drills in order to show to the officials the value of this character of equipment. Two of the cars of the 1910 type, and made an excellent showing in the Glidden tour last year, experiments being made for the government during the long trip. The other two cars are of this year's model. The last year's cars are equipped with balloon destroyers, while this year's cars have been equipped with wireless telegraphy outfits.

NEW EMPLOYMENT BUREAU IS OPENED

NEW YORK—With 300 applicants, representing trades of all kinds, standing outside its doors, the National Employment Association, 56 Cooper square, was opened Tuesday. The object of the association is to provide a general meeting place for those seeking employment and those who need help.

A man may answer practically all advertisements here where he formerly had to visit each employer personally.

The exchange is not yet self-supporting, but it is expected it will be eventually. Deficits will be made up from a fund contributed by the founders. Otto T. Bannard, who is president of the exchange; Jacob Schiff, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, the Russell Sage Foundation, John D. Archbold, Elbert H. Gary, Cornelius Blies and Otto H. Kahn.

EXPERTS GET STAY IN POSTAL INQUIRY

NEW YORK—In order that experts of the department may have time to make up the new tables Justice Hughes Tuesday adjourned the hearings of the commission investigating second-class postal rates until Aug. 22.

At the adjournment Justice Hughes and the postoffice department officials left for Washington, the other members of the commission returning to their homes. The hearings will be ended next week, but another day will be given by the commission in September to hearing Postmaster-General Hitchcock read more tables.

SEEK LOWER RATE ON PENNSYLVANIA

WASHINGTON—Freight rates exacted by the Pennsylvania railroad on bituminous coal from Pennsylvania mines to South Amboy, N. J., where the coal is distributed to the east and south, have been attacked in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce commission by the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania. While a rate of \$1.55 a ton is charged from the sub-district of Latrobe to South Amboy, \$1.65 is the rate from the Clearfield district. That discrimination is called unjust and the commission is requested to adjust it.

DRAPERS HOME FROM LONG TRIP

HOPEDALE, Mass.—Eben S. Draper and his two children, Miss Dorothy Draper and Eben S. Draper, Jr., reached their home in Hopedale at 11 p. m. Tuesday, after a four months' trip to the Pacific coast and Alaska. The party came from Worcester to Hopedale in an automobile. The former Governor said the party had a wholly delightful trip.

THREE OUT FOR SENATE
WORCESTER—Clarence E. Tupper is expected to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination for state senator from the first Worcester senatorial district. Former Senator John H. Pickford and Dr. Julius Garst are already in the field. Senator John H. Hunt probably will be the Democratic candidate.

CANDIDATE FOR HOUSE
BELCHERTOWN, Mass.—Almon L. Pratt is out for the Republican nomination for representative from the fourth Hampshire district. Representative Edgar E. Sargent of this town, a Democrat, is seeking another term.

CONGRESS MAKING A RECORD FOR THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN U. S.

WASHINGTON—The Sixty-second Congress promises to be historic. The first session of it, now about to adjourn, has initiated more measures of the first importance than any single session for many years, and the certainty that nearly if not quite all of them are to become effective while this Congress lasts gives to its proceedings a degree of interest not frequently attaching to Congress affairs.

Carrying out of the legislative program begun and in part completed in the special session will mean a revolution affecting not only political parties but the entire structure of American business and industry. The old order is changing, and this change will be accomplished, in large part, so far as legislation is concerned, prior to March 4, 1913, when the work of this Congress will end.

The great issue now before the American people is the more efficient control of wealth and the multitude of things which represent it, so that they shall operate in the interest of the whole people, and not, as heretofore, in large part, in the interest of the favored few. The change began during the Roosevelt presidency or it first began to attract attention then. The change has continued under the Taft presidency.

President Taft has not and does not oppose the change; on the contrary, he is in sympathy with it, for the fact re-

mains that the Taft administration is so thoroughly progressive that it has lost the support of a considerable portion of the old time Republican regulars. The Republican national platform of 1912, on which Mr. Taft will run for reelection, will support the essential features of the progressive movement, excepting the recall of judges, and to this platform he will give his full support. The Democratic platform next year will be similarly progressive. Every man spoken of in connection with the presidential nomination next year in both parties is in sympathy with the progressive doctrines, and no man not so in sympathy with them can hope for nomination. The difference between Governor Harmon and Governor Wilson is wholly one of degree, as is the difference between President Taft and Senator La Follette.

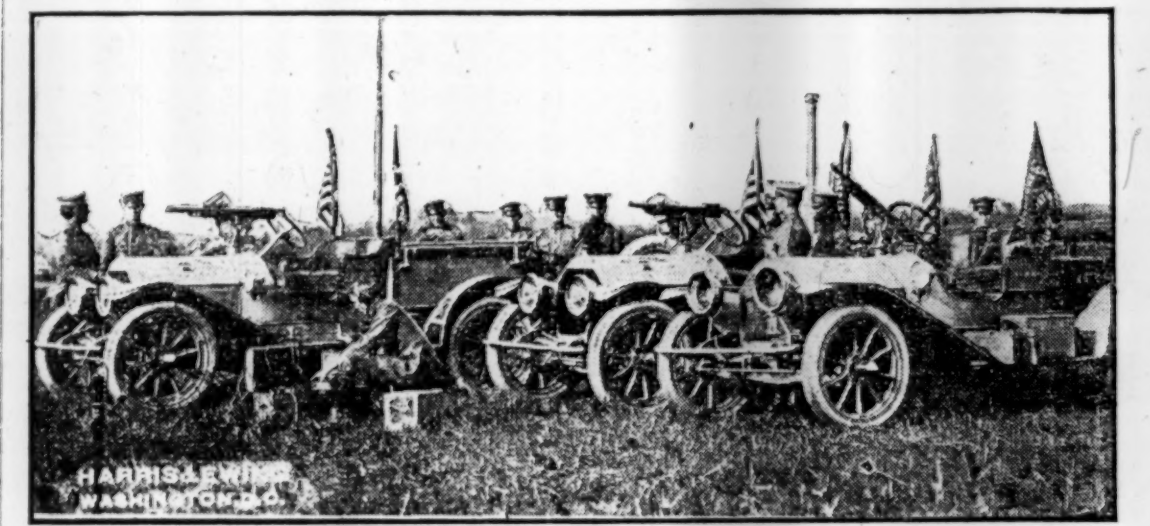
The progressive doctrines have thus captured the American political parties. The differences between individuals in those parties today—differences which have caused a good deal of rancor in the present special session of Congress—are not concerning the ultimate aim which is in view, but rather concerning the ways and means of reaching it. All of the political disputes, as shown in the present session of Congress, have been between men on the one hand who have wanted to move with great speed and men on the other hand who have thought the country would fare better if the movement were more deliberate.

In this work of leveling the forces which make for the nation's greatness, the progressives in both houses of Congress have had an important part and there will be no disposition to deprive them of proper credit. While its leaders may not attain the presidency, many of their doctrines will become imbedded in all party platforms and in time crystallized into law. Without progressive assistance, the impending change might not have taken place; certainly, it would have been delayed, for political reform tends to move with exceeding slowness if left to itself.

The special session of Congress was called by President Taft for April 4, because of the failure of the regular Congress preceding it to ratify the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The majority of the President's political advisers strongly opposed the extra session on political grounds, but the President said there should be no consideration of political questions in a matter of that kind.

The President wanted the work of the session confined to reciprocity, but clearly this was out of the question, as he himself knew it would be. The demands of politics were such that every question which promised to enter into the campaign of 1912 has been opened up by the House. The practical effects of the multitudinous investigations started by the House will not be striking far as politics is concerned.

CADETS IN THEIR WIRELESS EQUIPPED AUTOS



(Photo by Harris & Ewing)

Students of the Northwestern Military Academy of Highland Park, Ill., showing the signal corps their apparatus for sending wireless messages and their automatic guns for disabling airships. Two of their autos are equipped with wireless poles and when these are not high enough they attach their apparatus to a small balloon, which they carry with them, together with gas making machinery.

REJECTS THE BID ON NEW VIADUCT

FITCHBURG, Mass.—At a special session Tuesday evening the city council unanimously voted to accept the report of the special committee appointed two weeks ago to consider the contract between the board of street commissioners and Wallace J. Hutchins for the proposed Fifth street viaduct.

The committee recommended that the contract be rejected and that the commission call for new bids. There was no discussion and it passed both branches.

RHODE ISLAND HAS BIG SAVINGS GAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bank Examiner William P. Goodwin, in his annual report just made public, notes that the resources of Rhode Island savings banks, state banks and trust companies for the two years ending June 30 last show an increase of approximately \$12,944,000. The assets of all the banks are in excess of \$207,364,000.

PLAN TO CONTROL TRACTION TRADE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A three-cornered contest for the control of the traction business of central Oklahoma is imminent, consequent upon the action of the Oklahoma Railway Company's announcement that it would file articles of incorporation for a new electric railway company to build 67 miles of railway from Oklahoma City to Okmulgee. The line as proposed would extend through Lincoln, Pottawatomie, Seminole, Okfuskee and Okmulgee counties.

BELGIAN REFORMS FAVORED
BRUSSELS—There was an imposing gathering here Tuesday in favor of unrestricted universal suffrage and obligatory education. The socialists and liberals united in bringing to Brussels 200,000 persons from all parts of Belgium.

FORMER SHAH FLEEING
TEHERAN, Persia—Muhammad Ali Mirza, the former Shah, is reported to be in full flight, after a crushing defeat of his forces by government troops north of Firuzkuh.

MINING ALUMNI IN ASSOCIATION

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Former students of the Michigan College of Mines to the number of 250, who recently attended the quarter centennial celebration of the college, organized the Alumni Association of the Michigan College of Mines, electing the following officers: President, John L. Harris, Hancock, Mich.; vice-president, E. W. Walker, Chicago; secretary, Benjamin J. Sparks, Houghton; treasurer, N. T. Mercer, Painesdale.

LEGISLATORS TO VISIT FAIR
ROCHESTER, N. H.—Frank A. Musgrove, state census enumerator, of Hanover, N. H., speaker of the House of Representatives at the last session of the Legislature, is arranging for a reunion of the entire legislative body at the Rochester fair next month.

PROTEST BAR HARBOR TAX RATE
BAR HARBOR, Me.—Non-resident taxpayers of Bar Harbor held a mass meeting in the Casino Tuesday and protested against the high tax rate. Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, presided.

YOU ALL

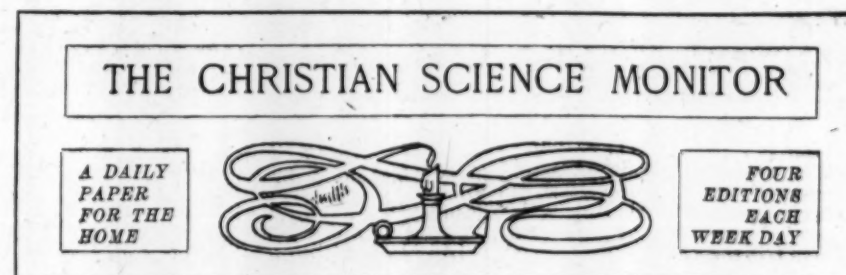
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The present state of the world's enlightenment



is the climax of the centuries. Modern idealism, individualism and ingenuity are the outgrowth of and improvement upon the constructive ideas and achievements of the pioneers, workers and teachers of the ages; and the expression of these factors in the masterpieces of intellectual attainment and skill, the wonders of mechanical genius and the gigantic examples of commercial enterprise witnesses the wonderful degree of progress humanity has reached in this era. The steady trend towards universal brotherhood is silencing the clash of arms, establishing social equality, and building sturdy moral character. The growth of wider tolerance is ushering in larger justice, greater confidence in good, and making for increasing institutional stability in all departments of life. ¶ The ideal of modern journalism as a whole, basing its activities upon the fundamentals of society in championing the constructive forces and advocating progressive measures and policies, contemplates the furtherance of brotherhood, tolerance and justice. The press since its inception has been a powerful influence in curbing and correcting cruelty, despotism and all destructive tendencies, and its potentialities as an educative and liberalizing agency were never greater than they are today. ¶ As a militant exponent of that class of journalism which seeks to serve and to promote individual and collective well-being by doing anything and everything in the province of the daily newspaper compatible with wisdom and justice, the MONITOR is striving to attain the goal of the Ideal Newspaper, and thus to exert an ever-increasing power for good universally.

CALIFORNIA PASSES NINE STATES

Population and Industries Increase Rapidly; Planting Goes on in Every Month; San Francisco and Los Angeles Make Wonderful Growth

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

CALIFORNIA will welcome the world to San Francisco, the exposition city, in 1915. Indeed, she welcomes the world today, with her immense territory and her wonderful resources. She has an area of 158,360 square miles. Within her limits one could place Japan and still have 10,000 square miles of land. The California development board is a union of all the state promotion organizations. In its annual report it says:

On the day the President of the United States authorizes the first ship to pass through the completed canal across the Isthmus of Panama the city of San Francisco, the great seaport of Pacific America, will throw wide open the gates of an international exposition and welcome the nations of the earth to join in the celebration in honor of the greatest triumph of modern days. The people of San Francisco pledged \$7,500,000 by popular subscription, \$5,000,000 by the municipality of San Francisco and \$5,000,000 were voted by the state, making a total of \$17,500,000 as a start for a firm foundation for the world's exposition.

San Francisco, says the development board, presents to the world the greatest evidence of human energy ever seen; she presents the epitome of American enterprise; she presents the most modern city of the world, built from ashes in the short space of four years; she presents in herself an exposition that is unequalled. San Francisco stands at the gateway of the commerce for which the commercial world is struggling, and at this gateway she holds one of the finest harbors in the world, in itself a playground where all the nations may unite in a grand pageant and naval display in honor of the opening of a new world's highway.

State Makes Big Gain

In 1900 20 states ranked ahead of California in population. In 1910 but 11 stood before her. In the 10-year period she had outstripped nine of them, taking twelfth place. California last year had a population of 2,377,549. The rate of increase from 1900 to 1910 was 60.1 per cent, larger than that of any state out-numbering her in population, while the actual increase, 892,490, was greater than any with a larger percentage of increase. There is a density of but 15.2 persons to the square mile. The San Joaquin valley with 7,000,000 acres, and the Sacramento valley with 4,000,000 acres of rich agricultural land, can give to 500,000 families a farm of 20 acres each, ample for their sustenance, to say nothing of the Santa Clara, Napa, Sonoma and other fertile valleys throughout the state. The increase in population in California in the past decade has been steady. Irrigation, the improvement of agricultural lands and the development of bountiful oil fields in state have been the main factors in attracting homeseekers and investors.

Incidentally it may be stated that, while the gain in population for the whole of the continental United States was 15,977,691 in the past decade, an increase of 21 per cent, the 11 states of the Pacific slope showed a gain of 2734,867, an increase of 66.8 per cent.

Growing Industries

The citrus industry in California, which now amounts yearly to between 13,000,000 and 18,000,000 boxes, is nearly three times as great as that of all the other states combined. Nearly all kinds of deciduous fruits are dried for the market, but prunes, peaches and apricots are the most important. The yearly output of canned goods is very large. Grape culture is one of the most widespread industries in the state, 342,519 acres being devoted to the industry. All varieties of European grapes are included, besides many California developments therefrom. Raisins are raised in 12 counties of the state. Fresno county now produces about 60 per cent of the California raisin crop, and nearly twice the quantity produced by Spain, which held the lead for centuries. It was in 1892 that the California raisin crop first equalled that of Spain, and it has been increasing the difference ever since. Fresno county is the center of the seeded raisin industry, where it originated.

Cities Progress

Thirty-one cities in California having a population of over 5000 each showed a total gain from 1900 to 1910 of 574,524. San Francisco now has 416,912, Los Angeles 319,198 (10 years ago 102,497), Oakland 150,174, Sacramento 44,696, Berkeley 40,434, San Diego 39,378, Pasadena 30,291, San Jose 28,946, Fresno 24,892, Stockton 23,253.

San Diego also is preparing for an exposition in 1915. Its purpose is to commemorate the completion of the Panama canal and to exploit the resources. Industrial and commercial, of the Southwest, Southern California and the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America. It is announced to open Jan. 1, 1915.

Los Angeles, the second largest city west of St. Louis, and seventeenth city in the United States, had an increase of population from 1900 to 1910 of 21 per cent. Its building record for 1910 was \$21,684,100 equalled by no other city of the same size in the Union. The Los Angeles aqueduct now building, at a cost of \$23,000,000, to be completed in

1912, will bring pure mountain water 250 miles in sufficient quantity to supply a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants. It is a gravity system throughout. Los Angeles does an annual business of nearly \$700,000,000 and maintains about 1900 manufacturing establishments. It will spend \$10,000,000 on its already excellent harbor. It is called the "convention city" because of the large number of conventions held there; a resort both winter and summer, and one of the busiest and most enterprising cities in the country, as it is also one of the most beautiful.

Barley, Sugar and Oil

Wheat, formerly the most important agricultural product of the state, has gradually given place to barley, which now equals in acreage and exceeds in yield and value all the other grain crops combined. The hay crop is a valuable one. Alfalfa is increasing in acreage and value. From three to five cuttings may be made yearly on irrigated ground, with an aggregate of from four to eight tons per acre. California is famous for the growth of beans (dried), onions, potatoes, etc. California was the pioneer in the beet-sugar industry of the country. Her product last year was about 30 per cent of that of the whole United States. The plant at Spreckels in Monterey county is the largest beet sugar factory in the world.

California easily holds the position of the largest producer of petroleum in the

1912, will bring pure mountain water 250 miles in sufficient quantity to supply a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants. It is a gravity system throughout. Los Angeles does an annual business of nearly \$700,000,000 and maintains about 1900 manufacturing establishments. It will spend \$10,000,000 on its already excellent harbor. It is called the "convention city" because of the large number of conventions held there; a resort both winter and summer, and one of the busiest and most enterprising cities in the country, as it is also one of the most beautiful.

Sacramento, the state capital, was first known as a small trading post, called New Helvetia. The settlement was made and controlled by Capt. John A. Sutter, who in 1839 secured a grant from the Mexican government for land in and adjacent to the present city. The first building was erected in 1849, and the city became the state capital in 1854. The capitol, built of granite, brick and iron at a cost of \$2,500,000, is in a park of 20 acres, which is maintained in excellent order by the state. The park contains date palms, yucca palms, California fan palms, camphor trees, orange trees, magnolias, Japanese

CAPITOL PLACED IN BEAUTIFUL PARK



State House in Sacramento, once known as New Helvetia, a granite structure costing \$2,500,000

United States, yielding nearly 27 per cent of the total amount. The estimated wooded area of California is 28,608,000 acres. At the low estimate of \$3 per 1000 feet for stumpage, the value of timber in California as it stands in the forest is \$840,000,000. A feature of the forest growth is the great redwood district, whose giants tower hundreds of feet and are thousands of years old. These are preserved from destruction by being included in a government reservation, and yearly draw large numbers of tourists.

Manufactures Increase

The total value of the products of manufacture in the San Francisco district, according to the figures of 1905, was \$159,033,080, an increase of 33.4 per cent over 1900. Los Angeles claims second place in the value of manufactures; Oakland comes next, with Sacramento, San Jose, Stockton and Fresno in the order named. With abundant oil for fuel for manufacturing power and motive power on the one side, with over 9,000,000 horsepower in waterpower yet to develop, and a widening of markets both at home and in the orient, it is claimed that California can face her industrial future with confidence.

The great mineral wealth of California is an old story, and the output shows an almost constant increase. The gold product was larger in 1909 than for any year since 1883. The copper product was the largest in the history of the industry. Cement more than doubled in output and value over 1898, which was the record year. The construction of the Los Angeles aqueduct will account for most of the increase, however.

The scenic attractions of California are many and varied, most popular being those of the Yosemite valley, with its grand mountains and beautiful waterfalls. Among its splendid educational institutions are the Leland Stanford Junior University and the University of California.

Cities Progress

Thirty-one cities in California having a population of over 5000 each showed a total gain from 1900 to 1910 of 574,524. San Francisco now has 416,912, Los Angeles 319,198 (10 years ago 102,497), Oakland 150,174, Sacramento 44,696, Berkeley 40,434, San Diego 39,378, Pasadena 30,291, San Jose 28,946, Fresno 24,892, Stockton 23,253.

San Diego also is preparing for an exposition in 1915. Its purpose is to commemorate the completion of the Panama canal and to exploit the resources. Industrial and commercial, of the Southwest, Southern California and the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America. It is announced to open Jan. 1, 1915.

Los Angeles, the second largest city west of St. Louis, and seventeenth city in the United States, had an increase of population from 1900 to 1910 of 21 per cent. Its building record for 1910 was \$21,684,100 equalled by no other city of the same size in the Union. The Los Angeles aqueduct now building, at a cost of \$23,000,000, to be completed in

Once Called New Albion

California was discovered by J. R. Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, in the Spanish service, in 1542. In 1578 Sir Francis Drake discovered and landed at Drake's Bay and took possession of the country, calling it New Albion. It was again explored by the Spaniards, S. Vizcaino, in 1602, but no attempt was made at settlement till 1769, when Franciscan fathers planted a mission at San Diego, and six others in the next seven years, the last, San Francisco, being established in 1776 as the Mission Dolores. Within 50 years they had founded 21 of these missions and had accumulated enormous wealth in live stock, gold and silver, buildings and lands. With the downfall of Spanish power in Mexico, these missions waned and were finally abolished and confiscated in 1845. Then came a great rush of immigrants from all quarters. In 1847 Commodore Stockton captured California and drove the Mexican forces out of the country. Col. R. B. Mason was appointed governor. In October, 1849, a constitution was framed by a convention, and was ratified by the people Nov. 13, 1849. After an acrimonious debate in Congress over the slavery bearings of the act, the state was admitted to the Union Sept. 9, 1850. Gold was discovered in 1848 on the estate of General Sutter in Coloma, and there was an instant rush thither. Four years later there were 250,000 people in the state.

"Eureka" (I have found it) is the motto of the Golden state, and the California poppy is the state flower.

RHODE ISLAND IS TO EXHIBIT FRUIT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fruit growers of this state are showing considerable interest in the exhibition to be held in October by the New England Fruit Show. There is available a state appropriation for the purpose of paying the expenses of installing and shipping Rhode Island exhibits to the show.

Governor Pothier has offered a trophy for the best exhibition of Rhode Island greening apples shown by a Rhode Island grower, and the Legislature appropriated \$450 for prizes to be given to Rhode Islanders who exhibit.

WINONA CAR LINE RECEIVER

MINNEAPOLIS—Judge Charles A. Willard of the United States district court, appointed Howard Norris of Milwaukee receiver for the Winona Railway, Light and Power Company Tuesday. Clement C. Smith, for the receivers, produced a cash tender of \$12,375 for payment of the defaulted interest to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston as a plea that the receiver be not appointed.

CHILDREN ON HARBOR TRIP

The steamer Monitor carried on the Randig excursion today 350 children to Bumkin island. They were from the vicinity of Orient Heights, East Boston.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

What the amateur golfer was a year or two ago to the golfing journalist so is the question of standardization today, says Golf Illustrated. It is the King Charles head which cannot be kept out of the writing.

The fons et origo of the "standard" controversy is the rubber-cored ball, which has added so much to the length of the full shot in golf as to upset the calculations of the old links' architect and to revolutionize the art of laying out a golf course. The increase, both in carry and run, but especially in the latter, though undeniable, has been much exaggerated; and though it is quite true that some courses—or rather, some holes in most courses—have been spoiled, it is doubtful whether, taking the general run of links, the effect has been more than to shorten what, for the sake of a more exact expression, we may term the bogey score of the course.

Not that the game has been made much easier for the average player on any course, nor for the first-class player on a first-class course; for what has been gained in length has been lost in accuracy, the rubber-cored ball being more difficult of control in the approach and on the putting green than was the old gutta.

But while mere length appeals to the golfer as the most important feature of the game it is hard to persuade him that the game is not very much easier now than it was 10 years ago; and it is quite impossible, even with the hard logic of facts, to persuade him that the easy five which he used to get at a 450-yard hole did not really affect the ultimate total of his score any more than the possible four which now confronts him at the same hole. To put this apparent contradiction into a more intelligible form, the old game with the gutta-percha ball presented fewer risks and was more capable of being reduced to a mechanical certainty than is the new game with the rubber-cored ball. To take the putting green alone, we unhesitatingly assert that the average of the strokes taken on the green is higher now than it was then, and that this balances the equally undeniable reduction of average through the green.

We believe that the possibilities of the rubber-cored ball, in so far as any rate as resilience is concerned, are almost exhausted; and while there appears to be room for still greater development in the line of the small heavy ball with an increase of run, it is surely within the power of the links architect to circumvent this by reviving that excellent and unworthily condemned hazard, the cross bunker.

And this brings us to what we believe to have been as much the cause of the "spoiled courses" outcry as the improvement in the ball. The cross-bunker was an ever-present menace to an exuberance of run. When the insensate cry against this form of hazard—born, no doubt, of the hideously stereotyped and monotonous replicas of it which everywhere studded our inland links—

one great check on the riotous progress of the new ball was removed. With a judicious system of cross bunkering the length of the rubber core would have been a dangerous attribute—one which would tend to make the game harder instead of easier. With every obstacle on the fairway carted away or filled in, and with that fairway mown and rolled to the texture of a bowling green, a straight hit is always a safe hit; length in a straight line has become the attribute of the fine driver; "carry" goes for nothing; the lofted brassie shot, carrying 150 yards and falling comparatively dead on the putting green, is a thing of the past; a half tap—we had almost written "top," and it would have been almost equally accurate—with the iron dribbles the ball up just as well; and any duffer can "croquet" with his iron; it took a player to lash the gutta ball home with a brassie.

This is our objection—our only objection—to the rubber-cored ball. It has made the game so much easier for the duffer; he cannot do his round in lower figures; if he kept records he would probably find his average slightly higher now than then; but he is not continually under the necessity of playing strokes which require skill; he hits the ball and the ball does the rest; the gutta ball, on the other hand, did very little for him unless he hit it properly.

We do not advocate a return to the gutta; still less do we agree with those who are crying for a standard ball.

What we would like to see is a little more attention on the part of the links architect to the question of providing more effective hazards for the rubber-cored ball.

MONARCHISTS SAID TO BE PREPARING

LISBON—Portuguese monarchists are daily practicing military maneuvers at Orense, reports the Portuguese consul. The Spanish government however advises the Portuguese government that it has expelled 200 of these monarchists. The government is strengthening the frontier and has ordered six new mountain batteries created. The censorship is drastic.

BOSTON FUSILIERS BACK FROM OUTING

The Boston Fusilier veteran corps returned Tuesday evening from its trip to Oak Bluffs. The corps went to attend Governor's day on the island, and after participating in all the events of Monday and escorting Governor Foss they were given an automobile ride to Vineyard Haven Tuesday and out to the club, where a clambake was given in their honor.

EDUCATIONAL

THE PRINCIPALIA

PRINCIPAL PARK - - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large, well equipped gymnasium with stage, bowling alley, swimming pool, shower baths and recreation rooms. Athletic field with running track, tennis courts, etc. Military organization for the boys. Two large thoroughly modern dormitories being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Other extensive improvements being made will greatly increase the efficiency of the work. Children under twenty years of age not accepted. The most successful boarding school in the country. Primary, Grammar grades and a six years High School course. Thirteen years' successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$500 and \$600. Write for prospectus.

Address all communications to E. R. FIEDO, Secretary.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO SEW?

With our practical instruction in designing, cutting, fitting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, your work will result in perfect garments and at a minimum cost.

Drop in at the College and see what an inexperienced person really can do in the way of turning out a well-made and well-fitting garment.

KEISTER'S LADIES TAILORING COLLEGE

Fortieth and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

THE BOYESEN SCHOOL

GIRLS' BOARDING DEPT. 1118 East 47th Street. Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School courses offered. SEPARATE BUILDINGS AND INDIVIDUAL SUPERINTENDENTS FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DORMITORIES. Catalogues by applying to MISS A. BOYESEN, 4961 Lake Ave. CHICAGO Telephone 2425.

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instruction in character and education. Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Bowling alleys, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts, manual training department. Atmosphere of study. Patient and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the line of moral development. For information and booklet, address LOUIS D. MARBOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

SEA A HOME SCHOOL

Genuine happy home life with personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape climate is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. Seventy acres; pine groves, seashore, ponies, wholesome living and morals are observed especially for results in character and education. New equipment. Gymnastics, Music, Handwork, Domestic Arts, French, German, Spanish—native teachers. With sea breezes. Address Rev. THOMAS BICKFORD, Prins. P. O. Box F East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

THE WATSON SCHOOL BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

A boarding and day school for girls among the Berkeley Hills. Elementary and high school courses, preparatory for college. Advantage taken of the educational opportunities offered in a college town. Boys admitted to the primary department. Out-of-door sports, horseback and pedestrian excursions. Address MRS. C. L. WATSON, Principal, The Watson School, Berkeley, California.

The Hamlin School

A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Comprehensive French School for Little Children. Primary, Intermediate, High School and Post Graduate Departments. Household Economics, Drawing, Painting and Education. Accredited by the University of California, by Leland Stanford Junior University and by Eastern Colleges. Courses in Singing, Instrumental Music (piano, violin, organ, harp, flute, etc.), Theory and Composition, Harmony, Sight Reading, Musical Dictation, Choral and Orchestral Practice, etc., are offered by the newly formed Music Department. For particulars in regard to the school, please send for prospectus, and address MISS SARAH D. HAMLIN, A. M. 2230 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco.

Cummock Academy

Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparatory and general courses. Music, art, physical training. Refining influences. Individual attention. JUNIOR SCHOOL—First Eight grades. Outdoor study, recreation and sports. Thorough work. Catalogues on request.

School of Expression

10TH YEAR OPENS SEPT. 25. An advanced course for cultural or professional training. Interpretation, English, Dramatics, Voice and Physical Training. Graduates in demand as teachers and readers. Send for catalogue. Mention the Monitor.

1500 SO. FIGUEROA STREET

Chauncy Hall School

Established 1828. Prepares boys exclusively for MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY and other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist.

FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal, 351 Boylston Street (Copley Square) Boston, Mass.

Curtis - Peabody School

For GIRLS. 87 Beacon Street, Boston. College preparatory and general courses. Separate department for girls from 9 to 13. Gymnasium. Outdoor sports. 20th year opens October 2nd.

TOWN PREPARING FOR OLD HOME DAY

FOSTER, R. L.—Arrangements are being made by the committee in charge for the reception of visitors at the annual old home day, Aug. 24. Governor Pothier and his full military staff will be present, accompanied by many of the members of the Legislature and other public officials of the state. In addition to the Governor other public men will speak.

SECRETARY MEYER IS GUEST

LONDON—Mr. Meyer, United States secretary of the navy, was given a dinner in the House of Commons Tuesday night by Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade. Among the guests invited to meet Mr. Meyer were Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty; Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, and Lewis Harcourt, first commissioner of works.

J. P. MORGAN REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK—J. Pierpont Morgan was a passenger on the steamer Olympic from Southampton and Cherbourg, which arrived Tuesday night. Robert Bacon, American ambassador to France, Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford and P. A. B. Widener were other passengers.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE

Boston, Mass.

DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL

Endowment enables us to furnish highest grade of teachers, extensive shops and laboratories and best equipment at a very low price. Write and find out what we can do for you.

Tuition Fee \$6.00 Per Term for Day Courses

\$6.00 Per 3 Terms for Evening Courses

DAY COURSES

*Machine Work (Carpentry)
*Pattern Making (Electrical Wiring)
*Foundry Work (Plumbing)
*Machine and Tool Design
*Electrical Construction

ALSO 15 EVENING COURSES

For Application Blank and Particulars Address A. L. WILLISTON, Prin. 27 Kilby Road, Brookline, Mass.

School of Commerce & Finance

(8th Year, Evening Session.) Two, three and four-year courses in Accounting, General Business, Normal Course for Teachers and Special Course for Business Men. Incorporated and grants degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science and Master of Commercial Science. EVENING LAW SCHOOL (14th Year.) Complete preparation for bar examinations and practice of law. Large faculty of prominent Boston attorneys. Recognized as American's Leading Evening Law School. Incorporated and grants degree J. B. Courses open in September. Catalog and full information, Address FRANK PALMER SPEARE, Educational Director, 4 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON. Telephone HARVARD 145. Arthur S. Johnson, President. Geo. W. Melahey, Gen. Secretary.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON SCHOOL

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. AFFORDS YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE GRADE OF INSTRUCTION FOR BUSINESS LIFE.

COURSES:

General Commercial Course
Secretarial Course
Stenographic Course
Commercial Teacher's Course

Every course is specially arranged and affords thorough preparation for all commercial positions and assurance of employment when qualified. For circulars address

Bryant & Stratton School, 334 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

National Park SEMINARY

FOR GIRLS, Washington, D.C. (Hours) A unique school for the education of congenial groups and small classes. Academic Studies, Languages, Art, Music, Science, Physical Education and Craft, Library and Secretarial Work. For prospectus, address Box 170, Forest Glen, Md.

THE ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

West Newton, Mass. Nine miles from Boston. A boarding school that furnishes the best conditions for work under experienced college instructors.

Building: Laboratory, gymnasium, swimming pool, new fully equipped Manual Training shop, new reading room and library, new athletic field and tennis courts. Address for Catalogue EVERETT STARR JONES, A.B., Harvard, Boston.

SUFFOLK LAW SCHOOL

Day Dept.—3 yr. course; tuition \$100 a year. Even'g Dept.—4 yr. course; tuition, \$80 yr. Send for Catalogue.

GLEASON L. ARCHER, LL. B., DEAN 509 TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON, MASS.

SOCIAL WORK

THE NEW PROFESSION Training with field work under Specialists. In Civic, Charities, Child Helping, Settlements, Recreation, etc. Short Course \$100. Diploma Course \$150. Ninth year opens October 4. Graham Taylor, President, Julia C. Lathrop, Vice-President. CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS & PHILAN., 31 N. LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

MUNICH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Winter Term—October to June. Summer Term—July and August. Principals: Miss Weaver and Miss Puttee. Friedrichstrasse 6, Munich, Germany. American Secretary: Miss Melien, 1543 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

Stamford Preparatory School

Stamford, Conn. The School that is a home. We not only teach our boys and girls to study, but we teach them to live with them. College Preparation to leading colleges. Cottage system. Athletics. For catalogue, address ALFRED G. ROBERTS, Director.

THE STONE SCHOOL

30 CHESTNUT STREET, BOSTON. Preparatory for Harvard and other colleges. Thirteenth year opens October 2.

KIMBALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

University Section of Worcester, Mass. 12th year, College preparatory, and Special Courses. College Certificate. A few scholarships for college girls. Gymnasium, field sports. For illustrated catalogue, address MISS E. A. KIMBALL, Principal.

MISS GUILD'S and MISS EVANS' SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

FOR GIRLS. (Formerly The Misses Guildman's School, 29 Fairfield St., Cor. Commonwealth Ave., Boston. College Preparatory and General Courses. Resident and day pupils. Advanced work for high school graduates.

LASELL SEMINARY

Auburn, Mass. College preparation. Household Arts and Sciences. Ten miles from Boston. G. M. WINSLOW, PH.D., Principal. 116 Woodland Road

Stevan School for Girls

222 Drexel Boulevard, CHICAGO. 22d year. Certificate admits to all colleges open to women. School opens September 20th. Circular on application.

CLAYTON & CRAIG

ADVERTISING AND BUSINESS-BUILDING ON LIMITED CAPITAL DESCRIBED

3—The Small Space Advertiser's Problems—Mail-Order Advertising

THE success of mail-order advertising, especially of the great Chicago mail-order houses, is one of the most striking business phenomena of our time. These concerns began in such a small way, and there have been so many other notable successes, won through persistent use of small space, that mail-order advertising is looked upon as a sort of advertising El Dorado.

Theoretically, the mail-order advertiser has an absolutely unlimited field. Every one of the millions of readers of national and sectional publications is a possible customer. Moreover, there are here no obstacles between the original impulse to buy on the reader's part and the consummation of the sale, such as exist when the reader is expected to hunt for advertised goods, possibly, but probably not, on sale in his community.

No wonder the possibilities of a mail-order business are so fascinating. And they are tightly so. The surface has even yet only been scratched. Meanwhile, however, of the thousands who have started, very few have been successful. Why?

Obviously, the ads themselves may not have been right. Mail-order advertising is the most exact and exacting of all. In the common business phrase, it must "get right down to brass tacks." Illustrations must take up the least practicable room and must be strictly purposeful—preferably natural and effective line drawings of the article in actual use, clearly showing its special features.

Very small body type is generally used and as many "talking points" as possible are crowded in. A good mail-order ad is a masterpiece of concentration. It brings home the essentials of its proposition with striking directness and force. It should always be "keyed" in some way, i. e., the address given should be varied for each differently worded ad and each publication used, so that the advertiser can ascertain from the answers whether the ad itself and the publication are bringing profitable returns.

Efficiency Is Highest

Successful mail-order ads are usually the product of evolution. The keying system furnishes invaluable data, which enable them to be brought to a maximum of result-getting efficiency. Many of the most successful are run without material change year after year.

If an advertiser is reasonably sure that his proposition is right, he should not be discouraged if his first advertising attempts fail. Either his ads themselves or the mediums used are doubtless ill-suited to his purpose. If both proposition and ads are right, he should make sure that the publications used have fair advertising rates, based on known circulation, and that they reach the class of people he most desires to interest. He should familiarize himself with circulations and rates.

Above all, he should not make the common mistake of choosing a medium merely because he likes to read it himself. Many of the most successful are cheaply printed "mail-order publications" and farmers' papers, which most city dwellers have never heard of. The most successful mail-order proposition is that which appeals especially to the rural districts, where the great mass of our people live. Publications which reach a large number of these people at a small per capita cost are the ones to use for such a proposition. However, if the article appeals to a more limited class, mediums should be chosen accordingly. The classified departments of the leading monthly magazines offer an inexpensive means of trying out mail-order offerings, and many successful advertisers practically confine themselves to "classified." Lists of names of those who have bought by mail orders in similar lines, of persons of nearly every class, occupation, etc., may also be purchased for direct circularization.

The reader is warned against those concerns which offer to start one in business, furnish catalogues, etc. Thousands have been taken in by this glittering "opportunity." It has doubtless been very successful—for the houses furnishing the supplies, but for no one else.

"Leader" Used

When small, inexpensive articles are to be sold, the greatest success is usually made by advertising one cheap, quick-selling article as a "leader." To the large number of customers thus secured catalogues are sent offering a wide selection of other goods, thus paving the way for profitable further orders. The advertiser who has only one 25- or 50-cent article, or thereabouts, to offer—even though the profit be 100 per cent, which is usually considered the minimum of mail order safety—will almost certainly fail.

Bringing the novelties, the latest popular fashions, and, in general, the buying advantages of the city to the country—this is the platform of the typical mail order dealer. It would seem to be capable of very much wider application, providing the business be undertaken in the light of the successes and failures of the past, and with a close application to the "rules of the game."

Certain mail-order dealers are doing a profitable agency business in selling standard, widely-advertised articles, such as Edison phonographs, Waltham and Elgin watches, etc., on the easy payment plan. They thus take advantage of the immense publicity which these products enjoy and add to that the almost irresistible appeal of small time payments. The possibilities of this idea seem to be great. The instalment plan is bound to be applied to an increasing number of mail-order propositions.

"Follow-Ups" Important

Practically nothing, however, sells itself. Mail-order salesmanship by no means stops with a good proposition, a good medium and a good ad. The follow-ups are of tremendous importance, and herein is one of the most frequent causes of failure. Most mail-order ads, except in the case of the cheapest articles, aim only to bring in inquiries. These must be converted into sales through the follow-up letters and printed matter sent out. Something should be sent to the inquirer at frequent intervals (about every 10 days at first) until a sale is made or there seems no hope of one. The number of follow-ups varies in different lines, the minimum being from three to five. A reasonable amount of offensive persistency is absolutely essential. Countless sales are lost through lack of it.

Most follow-up letters, circulars, etc., are woefully deficient in almost every essential—poorly expressed, unattractively prepared, their arguments rambling, ineffectively arranged and expressed in the most sterile "business English." These faults are enough to sap the life of the most promising mail-order business. A good mail-order advertiser man should be employed to prepare or revise advertisements and follow-ups, and his advice

sought on the whole venture. If the would-be dealer cannot afford this, his means do not warrant going into the business at all.

One of the most interesting of the writer's experiences was watching an able circulation manager of an automobile publication boost the percentage of subscriptions received from circularizing lists of automobile owners. A number of letters were drafted by various persons, all offering the same trial subscription rate and premium. Each letter was sent to say 300 automobilists, and the returns from each carefully checked. The letter which brought the most orders was exhaustively analyzed to see wherein lay its superiority. An attempt was then made to strengthen it still further, and both the old and the new form were sent out to different lists, and the returns again scrutinized. By this "laboratory" method, repeated again and again, the percentage of subscriptions received went up and up to an unprecedented figure.

This example goes to the heart of the whole mail-order problem, both as regards the wording of advertisements and the preparation of follow-ups. It reveals the secret of the greatest mail-order successes—minute attention to details, infinite care, and intelligent, unremitting effort.

(The fourth article will be on small-space local advertising.)

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the testimony of G. W. Perkins at the steel trust inquiry, and discussion of the trust problem.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL.—The effort of great monopolies to control national politics has been the national curse of this country. Mr. Perkins was not the patriot that we expected him to be in this case. He stood upon what he said was his constitutional rights and refused to answer. The first duty of every reformer is to reform himself. Mr. Perkins evidently forgot this unum necessarium in his altruistic excursion.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—Mr. Perkins is not very constructive in his remarks. He is thinking only of losses in steel. One would suppose from the remarks of these gentlemen that the trust is the great benefactor of mankind. . . . Mr. Perkins may be assured that only constructive criticism will have any effect upon the popular mind.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.—The public owns the trusts to a larger degree than commonly supposed. To a greater extent than many appreciate, it shares in the losses and profits by the prosperity of railroads and great producing plants. The burden of an unjust law falls not upon a few shoulders, but upon many. This diversified ownership is to be considered an encouraging sign.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.—Mr. Perkins' plea for representation of the business interests in public life is sound enough in principle. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the entente cordiale between big business and politics, unbroken during many years, is the unmistakable cause of certain political phenomena of which he himself takes cognizance in censorious terms.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—It is possible that out of some of the cases against trade associations or pools there may result a definite approval of an association serving an economic purpose and yet guarded against abusive practices. If business is to be reorganized but not destroyed, the necessarily destructive application of the Sherman statute must have its complement in a constructive policy sanctioned by law.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL AND COURIER.—The Sherman law aims right. Its enforcement is making trouble. Like the rain, it falls on the just and the unjust alike. But it aims to curb and restrain evil-doers. It may be that the Sherman law is itself restraining trade.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—The combinations that live and let live, that thrive on efficiency and economy, have nothing worse to fear than a reorganization that would eliminate features not essential to honest success and healthy progress. Constructive legislation must and will come, but meantime the courts and executive must not run amuck or lose sight of the duty of preserving what is good and desirable in cooperation and combination.

JERSEY CITY TO SPEND \$3,079,865.03

NEW YORK.—The Jersey City board of finance has voted appropriations for the fiscal year 1911-1912 aggregating \$3,079,865.03. The city's revenues should amount to \$229,484.86. The amount to be raised by taxation for city purposes is \$3,167,089.96. Last year's total was \$3,041,756.27.

PRESENT CONDITION IN TURKEY REVEALED FOR READERS OF MONITOR IN SKETCH ON YOUNG TURKS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is only a few years since the name of Young Turks was on the lips of Europe in admiration.

The Salonika army corps had fought its way through the streets of Constantinople. Abdul Hamid, the type of all that was horrible in eastern despotism, was a prisoner. The word had gone forth that in future there was to be liberty alike for all. Muhammadans and Christians, Jews and Greeks, Arabs and Macedonians, marched arm in arm through the streets of Constantinople proclaiming the new era.

Constitutional government was to take the place of the secret tribunal. The armies of spies and the edifice of espionage were to give place to a cosmopolitan franchise and a free press. The "sick man on the Bosphorus" was to become a true descendant of Osman, the underpaid and ill-found army was to be replaced by a disciplined host incapable of the orgy of loot which had marked the passage of the Albanians through

Thessaly in the war with Greece. A British officer was to do for the navy what Von der Goltz had done for the army, and a fleet which could actually put to sea was to be anchored off the Golden Horn.

Picture Alluring

Finally the finances of the country were to be placed on a sound basis, the tax collector armed with the bastinado was to disappear, and systems of labor, which could be compared only to the corvee, were to be abolished.

This was the picture which was painted by the correspondents in Turkey of the world's press; this was the picture of the new Turkey; this was the promise which the Turkish people made to themselves in those early days when the name of "the committee" stood for union and progress. That the Turks themselves were fully serious in their new departure, that they were looking forward to a period in which modern progress would be allied with the prestige of the great

EARNEST PEACE WORK DONE IN NEW ENGLAND

The Rev. Dr. James L. Tryon Begins Active Propaganda by Organizing Society and by Talks

BUSY CAMPAIGN IS TO BE MADE

PURSUANT to a policy made effective when the American Peace Society removed its headquarters from Boston to Washington, the Massachusetts Peace Society has started its New England campaign in earnest with two addresses delivered at Derry, N. H., by the Rev. Dr. James L. Tryon, secretary of the society.

Dr. Tryon some weeks ago assisted in the organization of the Derry Peace Society, with L. H. Pillsbury president. The plan for organization in New England constitutes a departure from methods formerly employed. It is the purpose to do propaganda work in localities rather than concentrate efforts in states. The Derry society is a beginning to that end, and state organization will follow as a natural result.

At Derry Dr. Tryon spoke in the Baptist and Episcopal churches. In the former church he addressed a large congregation on the subject of the Taft arbitration treaty in its relation to the general public. He outlined what the result of such an arrangement would be when more than two or three nations joined the compact to cease making war.

Appeal to British

At the Episcopal church Dr. Tryon spoke on the American-British treaty, for many American-British people live in Derry and vicinity. The address is said to have made a strong appeal. The local campaign in New Hampshire promises that other states will fall in with the movement in New England, where originally peace promotion was advocated.

The campaign in Maine the peace advocates look forward to with interest because William Ladd, founder of the American Peace Society, was a native of the state. Connecticut already has its general society, but there is planned a general propaganda in that commonwealth as soon as some of the other sections of New England have been looked after.

The work of the American Peace Society is now divided into three great divisions, the New England states and the East generally, Chicago and the middle West, and the Pacific coast division. Dr. Tryon, who was the assistant secretary of the parent society before its removal to Washington, since assuming charge in New England has made a number of innovations. The churches will

be asked to assert themselves, especially instructing the public as to the benefits of peace.

Outlook Bright

The American Peace Society has settled in Washington at what is considered an auspicious moment, with the Taft arbitration treaties before the Senate. It is believed that the society is now in better position than ever to work in cooperation with the interparliamentary union, which is composed of senators and members of the House interested in the peace movement.

A feature of the New England campaign is that the workers for peace have been asked to address their representatives in the two branches of Congress, requesting them to stand by the President in his efforts to have the arbitration treaties ratified. That the treaties may go over until the regular session is considered not at all detrimental to the cause, since it will afford the arbitration propagandists further chance to tell the country just how the arrangement will affect the nation.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS FOR ALL THE LARGE CITIES

WASHINGTON.—Encouraged by the successful trial for two weeks of postal savings systems in the postoffices of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, Postmaster General Hitchcock has decided to extend the system rapidly to all the large cities of the country, and has just designated as postal savings depositories Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Denver and Portland, Ore.

The deposits in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston for the first five days of operation amounted to \$110,000, at which rate the annual deposits for the cities would amount to about \$7,000,000. There are altogether 426 large city postoffices of the first class, and it is the purpose to have them all designated as postal savings depositories before the first of the year.

With few exceptions the postoffices of the second class, of which there are about 1000, already have been designated, and very shortly the designation of third class offices will begin.

ALFARO FRIENDS RISE IN ECUADOR

WASHINGTON.—Supporters of General Alfaro, who retired as president of Ecuador, following an armed rising, are already engaged in a counter revolution to defeat the revolution and reestablish General Alfaro to power.

Mr. Young, the American minister at Quito, telegraphed the state department that the situation is serious.

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PRESENT CONDITION IN TURKEY REVEALED FOR READERS OF MONITOR IN SKETCH ON YOUNG TURKS

Solyman there is not the slightest reason to doubt. Yet the writing was already on the wall, and before many months had passed, everywhere men were beginning to realize that the promise was not being fulfilled.

The secret tribunal was as active as ever and the era of constitutional government seemed to have been postponed to the coming of the Greek Kalends. The army of spies appeared only to serve another master, and the edifice of espionage only to have another story added to it.

Difficulties Arise

Difficulties arose in the organization of the navy and it was hinted that the word "lakshish" had not entirely disappeared from Turkish administration. The finances of the country gave perpetual trouble. The loan guaranteed by the British government was far from a success, and the underwriters were left with large blocks of stock upon their hands, while the attempt to float a second loan was defeated owing to the failure of the ministers to come to terms with France.

The one place where real success seemed to manifest itself was in the military organization. The Turk, as the correspondent of this paper in the east wrote at the time, is fully as determined on acquiring the latest inventions for slaughter as his Christian brethren in the west. The consequence is that if Mehmed V. is comparable in any way to Solyman the Magnificent it is in the battalions of his modern janissaries.

Matters Grow Worse

As time passed by matters went from bad to worse. It was found that the iron glove of Abdul Hamid had been transferred to a new fist. The methods of the Hamidian regime continued, and when the voice of the more enlightened press was raised in protest, the argument of the pistol was used in the open street. First came the massacre at Adana, an act more atrocious than any which had befallen in the time of the late Sultan. Twenty-five thousand innocent Armenian people were murdered in open daylight at the word, it was said, of a fanatic butcher instigated by the agents of the prisoner at Salonika.

It could not fail to be observed, however, that the new government had made no effort to stop the horrors of the occasion. Excuses in profusion were, of course, forthcoming. It was said that there had not been time to establish control over the fanatic and barbarous Kurdish tribes of Asia Minor. At first this view was accepted. Gradually, however, people began to realize that Adana was not an entirely isolated incident.

The legend of the "Armenian butcher" received a little closer examination, with the result that the correspondent of the Times has recently declared that this personage bears a suspicious resemblance to the Mallissori who, on the evidence of Torgut Shevket Pasha, "wrecked their own churches and burnt their own houses." The "Armenian butcher," it began presently to be whispered, was the local press of the "committee" in Adana.

Yemen Revolts

Next came the revolt in Yemen with its long drawn out and futile attempt at repression. Shipland after shipland of Turkish recruits sailed for the Red sea, to a fate resembling that of the army of Moscow. The Arabian revolt was still unquenched, and for the matter of that has remained unquenched, when the Albanian rising took place.

Albanian regiments marched in the Salonika army corps. Albanian chiefs had listened to the promises once so prolific at the Grand Porte. Albanian clansmen with their Latin blood and Latin traditions looked for the improved system of taxation, the new schools, and even the right to use the Roman alphabet, which they claim as Ottoman subjects, not Ottoman by descent.

The first Albanian rising was put down. The causes which led to it, the methods pursued in it were carefully explained in this paper at the time, and will be familiar to all its readers. Hardly, however, had the pacification taken place, hardly had the arms been surrendered, and the cultivation of the maize fields been resumed, than there came stories of Turkish breach of faith, stories of forced

levies, of drum-head court-martials and sentences, which culminated in another desperate insurrection still unabated.

It is unnecessary to allude to the details of this last struggle. They are familiar to every reader of the paper. What it is necessary to point out is that the program of union and progress has been manifested by rebellion in the east and rebellion in the west, by massacres in Armenia, and violent repression everywhere. The theories which passed from mouth to mouth as the cosmopolitan crowd in Constantinople made carnival under the walls of the Yildiz kiosk only a few years ago have found curious expression in the holy war preached in Skutari, in Albania, only a few months ago.

"Vehmgericht" Is Secret

What then is the power behind the throne, Muhammadan and yet not Muhammadan, controlling the destinies of Turkey, for no one, of course, believes for a moment that any shred of power attaches to the Sultan? What has for long been no secret in well informed circles, what has been alluded to in the columns of this paper from time to time, is the existence of a Vehmgericht as distrusted and disliked by the true Muhammadans as the Inquisition was by the grandees of Spain, and yet as powerful in its secret organization as the Inquisition ever was.

It was in the days when to oppose Abdul Hamid was for a man to take his life in his hand that this organization first came into existence. It borrowed the plan of its organization from the western Masons, though its methods are about as unlike theirs as anything that could be conceived.

Series of lodges were scattered over the country linked together by a means so secret that, it is said, it was never in the power of any individual who might be betrayed to Abdul Hamid's spies to give away the name of more than one member of the lodge to which his own was affiliated.

Domination Discovered

What the dominating influence in this organization was long remained unfathomable. Little by little, however, it began to come out, largely through the revelations of the correspondents of the Times in Turkey and Austria, that this influence was Jewish. The pure Jews in the Turkish empire and the Donmeh, or crypto-Jews, Jews, that is to say, who for centuries, while professing Muhammadanism, have, after the manner of the Jews, preserved the racial type untainted, have supplied not only the brains but the sinews of war of the famous Salonika committee, the committee of union and progress, and in supplying the brains and the money have been able to call the tune.

The committee of union and progress is today as divided as the House of Commons. On the one side are the men to whom the deposition of Abdul Hamid meant really the inauguration of an era of union and progress, on the other side the reactionaries by whom union is spelt in east iron Turkification, and progress in the exploitation of the marvelous resources of the empire by the Hebrew capitalists of Europe.

Bankers Aid Germany

It is through the Jewish bankers that Germany has regained her hold on the Porte which was slackened at the moment of the deposition of the late Sultan. It is in the interests of the Donmeh that the boycott of Greek houses has brought ruin to thousands of prosperous Greek merchants of the Levant; and it is regarded as an open secret that the crowds of rioters who made impossible the unloading of Greek merchandise were actually paid by the lodges of the Donmeh established by the committee.

No one has done more to expose these conditions than the correspondent of the Times in Vienna. In a recent dispatch he openly declared that the one hope of the miserable Mallissori, penned amidst the swamps of Albania, or herding in the caves by the rivers of Montenegro, lay not in the chancelleries of Europe, governed by suspicion and jealousy, but in a demand for justice and an appeal for mercy from the Jews of western Europe to the Jews of the Ottoman empire. Only through such an appeal

could he see any hope for the 25,000 Albanians in the grip of Torgut Shevket Pasha's bayonets, the Bulgarian farmers of Macedonia, or the Greek merchants of the Levant.

Dr. Gaster Replies

The answer to him came in the shape of a letter from Dr. Gaster, a well known London rabbi. Dr. Gaster admitted that a few Jews and a still fewer Donmehs were playing a part in the doings of the Salonika committee, but he denied that they dominated the committee in any way.

The reply of the Vienna correspondent exposed the slightness of the knowledge of the London Jewish rabbi. Point by point the defense of the Salonika committee was laid bare and disproved. Then finally came the quotation of a proclamation from a Salonika Muhammadan to the Muhammadans of his district, reproduced to show that so far from being guilty, as the rabbi hinted, of a desire to Jew-bait, the correspondent was warning the Jews of what they had to expect when the Turkification of the empire had blotted out the Albanians, destroyed the Armenians, and reduced the Christians of Bulgaria to impotence: "Oh! Ye Moslems! Have ye heard, since the constitution was introduced, that any Jew has complained as the other peoples of Turkey complain? The Turks, the Armenians, the Bulgars, the Arabs, the Albanians, the Greeks—all feel themselves gripped as in a deadly embrace. The patriarch of Armenia, the Bulgarian exarch, the Greek patriarch complain, and even the Sheikh-ul-Islam, who as a true Turk plaintively uttered a few truths, was deprived of his office."

"Why has the Arch-Haham, the chief Jew, no cause to complain? What has befallen you that ye are so blind when even the darkest peoples of the Sudan are awakening? Why give ye ear to them of the Itabat ve Ferick (committee for union and progress) in Salonika? Are they true Moslems who work for you or for Islam? Since they put the constitution before you, rising has followed rising. Moslim has raged against Moslim, while the Jew has looked on with folded arms."

The journals of Europe set Jewish wisdom before their readers when they gossip of progress in Turkey. How indeed could their Jewish writers work against the plan of their race-brethren at Salonika—to eat away the power of the Turkish empire and on its ruins to erect a new Zion?

That will be the hour of the Donmeh.

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START CAMPAIGN

TO ABATE NOISES

IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A campaign for abatement of unnecessary noises has been started in this city. The movement is supported by the Chamber of Commerce.

The first victory was in securing an ordinance against siren whistles on automobiles and screechers on motorcycles.

The next victory was an ordinance compelling teamsters hauling long pipes to reduce the noise by means of burlap, or by tying the ends of the pipes together.

The next step is a crusade against noisy locomotive whistles within the city limits.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce committee are out to make Rochester a noiseless city and say they will carry the matter of the engine whistles to the public service commission if necessary.

As a result of a conference with representatives of the New York Central notices have been posted in Buffalo and Syracuse, warning engineers in charge of through trains against unnecessary whistling when going through Rochester.

NAVAL BUILDING

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ST. JOHN, N. B.—Announcement that the tender of the Cammell Laird Company of London, Eng., the one English firm which favors St. John as a site, was the lowest of eight submitted to the Canadian government for the building of the remaining nine vessels of the navy has aroused much interest here.

The managing director of the firm, R. Bevis, when interviewed in Montreal since the announcement concerning the tenders, confirmed the statement that his firm favored St. John for establishing their works. The city and provincial governments working together propose to make a grant of \$500,000 in case the works come to St. John.

Tenders have closed for the immense development work in Courtenay bay and it is understood several tenders have been sent in with the required deposit of \$500,000.

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CRICKETERS RIDE TO CANTERBURY

Week in August Is Time When Devotees of Ancient Game Troop to Town of Ecclesiastic and Athletic Tradition

CANTERBURY, at the right hand lower corner of the map of England, has more than one claim as the cradling mother. She is the cradle of the church, and she not only produces an archbishop but can show you St. Martin's church and the font at which the first English queen became a Christian. And she can invite you to the spot in the cathedral where the first English martyr, Thomas a Becket, died. She is a place of pilgrimages, for Chaucer's pilgrims went thither. And now, in these later days there is another pilgrimage of the sons of Kent to the nursing mother. It is to the cricket week.

There is that time in the year when every son of Kent gets back, if possible, to a bit of that week in early August, to see the cricket and Canterbury. Men with bat and ball, 22 of them, on a delightful ground just beyond the houses. And that is but the nucleus of the delight. For Canterbury one week in the year plays the game, the national game. You should see it in cricket week. Church, stage and sport join, and the old and the new greet you as you walk through the Dane John and guess the origin of that beautiful garden which commemorates something forgotten. Then the main street which changes its name every few yards of curling. There are flags across the way, all the shops are open, even though it be the bank holiday elsewhere, those shops that retain the step downward past the small window panes. The ancient city is at its finest, as a grandmother dons ribbons for a grandson's wedding.

You should see the ancient vehicles that flout the motor cars. You should see, in the midst of the main street a man gorgeous in red and yellow and knee breeches and buckles to his shoes, who might pass for a lord mayor, as he samples fruit from a stall. He is the market bawler, and dates from the time of the curfew which will ring at sunset from the cathedral tower. And just at the corner as you turn into Mercery lane that leads to the cathedral, you will find the draper's shop with the solid stone ground story which those other pilgrims saw in Chaucer's day.

Cricket is the excuse for the pilgrimage and on the St. Lawrence ground you will find the devotees of the game that is only about two centuries old; but they have celebrated the centenary of the cricket week a dozen years ago. They have set up pavilions and seats hard-benched. From the local magnate, through the corporation to the solemn Kentish farmer "whose speech is of bullocks," you may find them all meeting in that little corner of England, watching the game and playing it. And round about you may find the tents of the oldsters, such as Lord Harris and many other members of the Band of Brothers who make their yearly pilgrimage to Canterbury. Also the old stagers.

The old stagers are a feature of the Canterbury week, for they thought, some 70 years ago, that cricket in the day-time should lead to fun in the evening,

and the amateur actors decided to supplement the dances with theatrical entertainments. It was a real pilgrimage. For that famous amateur acting club took ship from London to Ramsgate, and thence journeyed by a slow coach to Canterbury. At the jubilee dinner, Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, survivor of that pilgrimage in 1842, told the tale. They were famous men of Kent, looking for fun. And for many years the pilgrimage contained only pseudonyms. But that was part of the joke. But anybody knew who Oliver Twist was, and knew that Tom Taylor was lightly masked, and that Sullivan was responsible for the music, under another name, and the "Great Smith family" consisted of people who had not yet qualified for membership of the club.

Still the old stagers have their week, in the evening, at the theater that was built, with its curious drop scene designed by Sidney Cooper, R. A. And the round of plays, done as a pastime by men who are out for fun, and ended by the "epilogue." The final note of fun. Spoken on the last night by, it may be a bishop with a decent voice. There is always a bishop who was an old stager. A review of the week, with references to the year. But the epilogue, the summing up of the situation, gathers the audience. Quite irresponsible. The author is always "we," in the editorial sense. But the "we" is achieved at the Fountain hotel, where the young stagers found

their first welcome and the old stagers still find their club room sacrosanct during cricket week. The old stagers listen to the sketch of the epilogue, that summing up of the fun and fury of the week, that the chosen member reads; and they laugh and talk and criticize cricket and the universe in that sacred room where the bells still wear ropes and tassels, until the epilogue is complete and passed and it is time for even the most eminent to go to bed. The epilogue is always anonymous, and is always "given away" for fun, and the county charities get the benefit of a "Punch" skit.

Fun, dancing, flags, bands and the solemn devotees who sit around the pitch, and the two and twenty cricketers; they make up the week. But the cricketers who have become old stagers have combined the church, the stage and the pastime in the city which dreams of all three. There is cricket for forenoon to dinner time. But the evening must bring fun with the amateur performance by yelld people of eminence. The theatre and the epilogue always produces amusement. But there is a tradition in the old stagers club, it is cricket, and fun and devotion. They pay their tributes to Canterbury. Those men who go for fun to the Fountain make a practise of attending the morning service at the cathedral. Church in the morning, cricket in the afternoon, stage at night. That is Canterbury week.

NEW UNIVERSITY

CORNERSTONE TO BE LAID AT DALLAS

DALLAS, Tex.—Efforts are being made to have the affairs of the Southern Methodist University so arranged that on Oct. 27, which is to be the university's day at the state fair, the cornerstone of some of the buildings may be laid.

It is the purpose of the university officials to have a great gathering of Methodists and people generally interested in educational matters present at the university day of the fair and provided the plans for the big buildings can be gotten in shape it is hoped to have a large crowd on the university campus and to have some of the most eminent educators of the South present on the occasion.

The coliseum at the fair grounds will be used for the ceremonies there in the afternoon of Oct. 27, and it is hoped to have the cornerstone laying in the morning preceding the big gathering at the fair park.

The plans for the first group of building which it is contemplated to build are now in the hands of R. S. Hyer, the president, who is working on a few minor details. Among the first buildings to be erected will be the administration and chapel building combined. It is planned to expend most of the cash donation made by the city of Dallas for this building, but it has not yet been determined as to the manner of expending the Dallas donation.

BUILDING WORK

FORGING AHEAD

IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES—The first seven months in the history of construction work in Los Angeles for the year 1911 have been close to the record made for the same period in 1910. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1911, there were issued a total of 6000 permits, authorizing improvements valued at \$13,379,677, as compared with 6151 permits and \$13,060,517 valuation for the same period in 1910. The increase in permits issued was 449, in valuation \$319,160.

The first few days' business of August make a gratifying showing and point the way to a splendid record for the full month. Thus far there have been 219 permits issued for improvements valued at \$330,653, as compared with 157 permits and \$209,845 valuation for the same four days last year. Nearly \$180,000 of the total expenditure has been for the erection of new dwellings.

RAILROAD GETS CERTIFICATE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The up-state public service commission has granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity to the Halite and Northern Railroad Company. The railroad will operate from Halite, a station on the Pennsylvania railroad, to a connection with the Genesee & Wyoming railroad at a point about half a mile south of Retsof station.

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WOOL MARKET STRENGTHENS IN VIEW OF TARIFF PROSPECT

Opinion Still Prevails in the Trade That This Season's Domestic Clip Will All Be Required by the Manufacturers at Prices Showing a Profit to Dealers

As the tariff situation approaches a definite settlement, the wool market hardens, the opinion being quite general that the proposed revision of wool duties will not be sanctioned by the President or become effective this year, and that in any event all of this season's domestic clip will be wanted at prices showing a profit to wool dealers.

The textile goods market is more active, and fall lines are expected to sell at retail in good volume. Last year clothing stocks on hand in the various large centers of trade were pretty well sold up, and there is actual need of new supplies of fabrics and garments in considerable volume, even if merely a normal amount of demand develops.

In the event of a genuine increase in urgency of requirements, considerable more call for raw material would assuredly result, for the amount taken by the manufacturers thus far seems to have totaled no more than had gone on record at the corresponding period a year ago, and was regarded then as a rather light quantity, reflecting the growing conservatism which became later the chief characteristic of that season.

Men's wear is selling better this season than last. A year ago dress goods in wool fabrics were more active than men's apparel lines. Now the agents of mills handling cloth for suits for men are getting some fair repeat orders on spring lines, ruling prices being more attractive than those quoted last season. Heavyweight goods are also having a seasonable sale.

These conditions do not pass unnoticed by the mill representatives and the wool merchants. The former are keeping in touch with the market on such lines of stock as they are likely to need, and the dealers in wool, for their part, are resisting all attempts to weaken prices.

Many wool buyers for the mills, if the assent of the wool merchants could be secured, would agree in advance to take fair quantities of stock in the event of no change in the tariff on wool and fabrics. Dealers as a rule, being pretty confident that there is to be no change, are unwilling to hold supplies subject to tentative orders of this character. They very much prefer to take the risk absolutely, without naming a contingent price, and thus be able to participate in the general trend of the market, if events prove in accord with their present favorable forecast.

This year's American wool is of good quality, as a rule, and there is no reason, leading merchants say, why it should not command a reasonable quotation, one that will bear comparison with the ruling price in the world's markets, everything considered.

Buyers have returned from the territory wool primary markets, most of the good clips having been spoken for, either on a commission basis or at a price that commands their sale outright. Some buying is still actively progressing in fleece wool sections, and producers are by no means eager sellers at ruling figures. It is quite well understood that light buying for import has given domestic wool of this character a strong position, and values are well maintained.

In the Boston market no change of importance from previous quotations is reported. Ohio XX and above is around 27@28c, with some holding for 29c; fine washed delaine is 30@31c; Texas, 12 months choice, 18@19c, and held in certain quarters for 20c; Montana staple fine, 21@22c, medium choice 23@24c.

On pulled and scoured wools the tone is steady, the mills absorbing desirable offerings in fair-sized lots at current quotations, the basis being around 43@45c for B supers.

Foreign wools have not attracted a great deal of attention this year, and there is no particular change in this respect at the present time. Light imports are the rule, only a little above

50,000,000 pounds having come to this port this year to date. Carpet wools are firm, but are not active.

Two more series of auction sales are scheduled this year in London, but no one expects them to prove of much interest to American buyers unless the duty is lowered by much more emphatic action than now appears possible. The September auctions are scheduled for Sept. 26 and the sixth and last series of the year will begin Nov. 8.

The spring season is close at hand in Australia and New Zealand, and the Sydney auctions will open Sept. 4, the Adelaide season Sept. 21, Melbourne Oct. 2 and New Zealand Nov. 7. Advances from these points all indicate a good season with prospective large yields of new wools.

RAILROAD TO GO AT AUCTION SALE

NEW YORK—On Oct. 5 at Detroit the property of Detroit, Toledo & Ironton railway will be sold at auction, in pursuance of foreclosure decree in favor of the New York Trust Company. The property to be disposed of has been divided as follows: All property covered by the general lien and divisional first mortgage, which includes the line of railroad and some parcels of property in Michigan; properties, including leases at Springfield, O., which includes depot sites, etc. Locomotives of the road, 20 of which, however, are subject to an equipment lease from American Locomotive Company; all other lines of railroad and additional mileage of Detroit, Toledo & Ironton and other property, which on May 2, 1905, was owned by the company or thereafter acquired by the general lien and first divisional mortgage. No bid of less than \$2,500,000 minimum fixed by the court can be accepted.

By virtue of decree in favor of Knickerbocker Trust Company all other lines of railway and additional mileage purchased or constructed under provisions of the consolidated bond mortgage will also be sold. This does not include property under the general lien and first divisional mortgage. Included in parcels to be sold under the consolidated bond mortgage are 100 shares of Toledo Southern Railway and 1014 shares of preferred stock of Ann Arbor railroad. These stocks, belonging to Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, are included in the mortgage to Knickerbocker Trust Company to secure the consolidated mortgage bonds.

HIGHER PRICES FOR RAW SUGAR

Raw sugar has advanced to a higher price than at any time since 1905, the result of the protracted drought in Germany and Austria and the prospective cutting down of the European sugar crop by 1,000,000 tons, to an estimated total of 7,000,000 tons.

American Beet Sugar Company has taken advantage of the advance in raws to 5 cents compared with only 3½ cents in January and it is understood has sold ahead a total of 750,000 bags of sugar. This is equivalent to 75,000,000 pounds and is close to 70 per cent of the anticipated 1911 production. These forward sales have been made up to the middle of November and insure to the company a very handsome increase in profits over 1910.

The only shadow on the beet sugar horizon is the possibility of tariff reduction in raw sugars. Some of the best posted beet sugar experts are confident of some cut in the tariff when Congress assembles next December. But such action will come subsequent to the time when dividends on the \$15,000,000 common stock have been inaugurated.

Foreign wools have not attracted a great deal of attention this year, and there is no particular change in this respect at the present time. Light imports are the rule, only a little above

NEW OFFICES OF REPUBLIC STEEL

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—President T. J. Bray and the other officers of the Republic Iron & Steel Company have taken up their headquarters in the new general offices here. About 200 officials and clerks have been brought here from Pittsburgh and the vacancies in the force will be filled here.

President Bray makes this statement: "The present indications for business are good. We are working our full force and are pleased with the way in which things are moving along in Youngstown. The company finds that Youngstown is the logical point for our offices. It puts us in direct connection with the big plants and expedites the work."

BOOTH FISHERIES

CHICAGO—President Letts of Booth Fisheries, says this season's salmon pack has been put away in the best condition in years, and while the pack is no larger than last year's, conditions in food products warrant good prices. Northwestern Fisheries' salmon pack is estimated at about 350,000 cases, on which selling price will be about a dollar a case over last year.

LOUISIANA CANE CROP

NEW YORK—Frequent rains and extremely hot weather in Louisiana have induced a phenomenal growth of sugar cane.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings		
EASTBOUND		
Sailings from New York		
La Lorraine, for Havre, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Granum, for Rotterdam, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Kursk, for Rotterdam, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Gyrfur, for Southampton, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Caledonia, for Glasgow, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Calabria, for Naples and Genoa, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
George Washington, for Bremen, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
D. d'Abreu, for Naples and Genoa, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Niagara, for Havre, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Potsdam, for Rotterdam, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Re d'Italia, for Naples and Genoa, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Argentina, for Naples and Trieste, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Saxonia, for Gibraltar and Naples, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Germania, for Naples and Marseilles, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Ancora, for Naples and Genoa, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Baltic, for Liverpool, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Caronia, for Liverpool, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Koenig Albert, for Gibraltar and Naples, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Puressea, for Glasgow, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Minewaska, for London, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
St. Paul, for Southampton, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Finland, for Dover and Antwerp, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Kaiser Wilhelm, for Rotterdam, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Sailings from Boston		
Numidian, for Glasgow, Aug. 18	Aug. 18	
Devonian, for Liverpool, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Idaho, for Hull, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
France, for Liverpool, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Winifred, for Liverpool, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Zealand, for Liverpool, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Sailings from Philadelphia		
Manitou, for Antwerp, Aug. 18	Aug. 18	
Merion, for Liverpool, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Grat Waldersee, for Hamburg, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Sailings from Montreal		
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Laurentide, for Liverpool, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Montreal, for London, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Aurora, for London, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Tenonic, for Liverpool, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Mount Royal, for London, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Sailings from New York		
Merion, for Philadelphia, Aug. 16	Aug. 16	
Lake Champlain, for Montreal, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Vitic, for New York, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Canadian, for Boston, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Lustania, for New York, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Newcastle, for New York, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Cyrilic, for Boston, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Southwest, for Philadelphia, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Atlantic, for New York, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Empress of Britain, for Montreal, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Bohemian, for Boston, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Campania, for New York, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Canada, for Montreal, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Arabia, for Boston, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Nippon Maru, for New York, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Cedric, for New York, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Sailings from Montreal		
Lake Michigan, for Montreal, Aug. 17	Aug. 17	
Minneapolis, for New York, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Montreal, for Montreal, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Canada, for New York, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Mount Temple, for Montreal, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Sailings from Southampton		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, Aug. 16	Aug. 16	
Majestic, for New York, Aug. 16	Aug. 16	
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York, Aug. 16	Aug. 16	
Philadelphia, for New York, Aug. 19	Aug. 19	
Patriota, for New York, Aug. 21	Aug. 21	
Aurora, for New York, Aug. 21	Aug. 21	
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	
Oceanic, for New York, Aug. 22	Aug. 22	

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 19

Mails for	Via	Mails close at	Supply
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via			
Pishgaur and Liverpool, via	Campania	Tues. 15. 9 p.m.	10 p.m.
Jamaica, via Port Antonio, via	Admiral Wedg. Wed.	16. 9 a.m.	
Jamaica, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio, via	Adm. Farragut, Wed.	16. 4 p.m.	
Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt), via	Cedric	Wed. 16. 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, via			
Costa Rica, via Port Antonio, via	San Jose	Wed. 16. 9 p.m.	10 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via			
Germany, better mail only, two cents per ounce, via	Olympic	Fri. 18. 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via			
Germany, better mail only, two cents per ounce, via	G. Washington, Fri.	18. 9 p.m.	10 p.m.
Azores Islands, via New York, via	Canopic	Fri. 18. 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
Delgado, via New York, via	A. W. Perry, Sat.	19. 3 p.m.	
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via			

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m.; for other countries mail closes one hour earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily, except Saturday, at 5:30 p. m.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 p. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, close at 5:30 p. m. Aug. 20 and Sept. 3 and 7 a. m.

Parcels post for Newfoundland forwarded only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m. forwarded on direct steamer from New York to Havana, via Santiago de Cuba.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the time shown above.

Parcels post for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m. Germany 5 p. m. Monday and Friday, Italy 5 p. m. Friday, Norway, Sweden and Denmark 5 p. m. Wednesday, Aug. 18. Newfoundland 5 p. m. Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for	Conveyed by	Via	Mails close at
Specialty addressed for China, Japan and Korea, via	Lueric	Seattle	Aug. 17. 6 p.m.
Hawaii, also specialty addressed for Japan and Korea, via	Mongolian	San Fran.	Aug. 17. 6 p.m.
Tabiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe, via	Aorangi	San Fran.	Aug. 18. 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, via	Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	Aug. 18. 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, via	Columbia	Tacoma	Aug. 20. 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, via	America Maru	San Fran.	Aug. 25. 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea, via	Tamba Maru	Seattle	Aug. 25. 6 p.m.
Samoa Islands and New Zealand, also specialty addressed for Australia, via	Hendrik Ibsen	San Fran.	Aug. 26. 6 p.m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacle marked "Foreign Mail" at Merchants' National Bank, at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

STANDARD OIL'S NEXT DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—It now seems likely that Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will declare another dividend at the old rate. Earnings of all subsidiary companies will be turned in to Standard Oil of New Jersey up to time that stock of 33 companies affected by the supreme court's decision are distributed, expected to be about Dec. 1. Next quarterly dividend is payable Dec. 15 to stock of record as of Nov. 18, and earnings received up to time of distribution of stocks will more than cover the regular \$10 disbursement.

Officials say disbursement will be made of earnings received right up to the time of disbursement. In quarters closely in touch with their operating conditions, it is believed that subsidiary companies will pay dividends equal to 40 per cent now being paid by the holding company. Earnings of Standard Oil Company are said to be running slightly less than 80 per cent on its \$100,000,000.

IRON AND STEEL

PITTSBURGH—Comparatively little scrap iron material has changed hands in this territory during the past few days owing to the fact that producers and dealers are holding for higher prices. Consumption of old material has materially increased.

COPPER BUYING IS LIMITED TO URGENT NEEDS

Favorable Report of Producers Association Has Not Stimulated Trade in Industry to Any Extent

PRICES ARE STEADY

The favorable statistics furnished by the Copper Producers Association for July have failed to stimulate buying of copper metal by domestic or foreign consumers thus far. Although stocks in consumers' hands here are believed to be low, they continue to buy for immediate requirements, desiring to pursue a cautious policy in view of the uncertain outlook for general business. Producers, however, are holding firm on the basis of 12½¢ to 12½¢ for electrolytic.

The features of the July statement of the Copper Producers Association were the surprisingly low production for that month and the heavy export movement of the metal. As the shrinkage in the refinery output was due principally to the extremely hot weather that prevailed during the first part of the month, it is expected that with cooler weather the out-turn of the refineries will increase to the average of the previous month. An increase in production during the current month, therefore, will not be at all surprising.

An interesting feature in connection with the export movement is the fact that the July shipments were the largest for any previous calendar month since December, 1907, when they amounted to 37,885 tons and were the second largest on record. Additional shipments last month not heretofore reported include 1180 tons from Port Townsend, Wash., and 524 tons from New Orleans, bringing total exports of copper in July up to 36,659 tons.

The following statement shows the exports of the red metal by months for a series of years, figures in tons of 2240 pounds:

	1911	1910	1909	1908
January	29,357	29,699	19,190	35,019
February	19,492	25,228	13,880	24,649
March	23,600	19,963	20,824	21,720
April	27,466	13,062	28,333	31,853
May	27,670	20,822	31,473	22,540
June	39,459	23,430	33,774	29,969
July	36,659	23,018	35,046	17,840
August	27,976	22,916	25,909	22,916
September	31,723	20,207	19,428	19,428
October	27,917	23,576	21,962	21,962
November	29,141	24,028	19,249	19,249
December	31,628	28,104	21,850	21,850

Total 1911 301,935 301,935 290,243 290,243

The export movement so far this month has been satisfactory and if continued at the present rate will show a substantial total. According to the custom house returns, the exports for 12 days of August aggregate 11,526 tons, or approximately 29,000,000 pounds.

SHIPPING NEWS

Bringing 3600 tons of general cargo for large, 18 cents for medium and 8 cents for small.

liner Idaho, Captain Loveridge, reached port today from Hull, Eng., and went to Mystic docks, Charleston, where she will discharge 1600 tons of her freight, the rest being destined for New York. Herbert Fisher of Hull was the only passenger.

Filled with grain, provisions, etc., the Warren liner Sagamore, Captain Fenton, sailed this afternoon for Liverpool. The principal shipments on the vessel were: 100,000 bushels of wheat, 3000 sacks of flour, 650 head of cattle, 200 tons of hay, 500 tons of oilcake and eight carloads of lumber.

Sailing today for the tropics, the steamship Admiral Dewey of the United Fruit Company's fleet, carried out a large number of tourists, among whom were N. T. Samble and George A. Scott of Springfield; William S. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Bushelwood, Miss Elizabeth Bushelwood, George Brown, T. E. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Georgiana Crawford, Robert Litherland, Miss Flora Murrill, Miss P. L. Carder and two children and H. L. Merritt of Boston. The Dewey carried considerable merchandise for Jamaican merchants.

Groundfish was again plentiful at T wharf today, the following arrivals being in: Pontiac, 60,000 pounds; Galatas, 70,000; Hope, 24,000; Victor and Ethan, 80,000; Quapanawit, 72,500; Rebecca, 24,000; Elva L. Spurling, 18,700; Hattie F. Knowlton, 19,000; Ignatius Enos, 7000; Josephine de Costa, 35,000; Eleanor de Costa, 38,300; E. C. Hussey, 14,000 and the steamer Crest, 71,500.

For the third consecutive day dealers' prices remained normal at T wharf today, with a plentiful supply of fish on hand. Steak cod sold for \$6.25; market cod, \$3.75; haddock, \$2; pollock, \$2.50; large hake, \$3.75; medium hake, \$3.25, and cusk, \$2.50.

Two mackerel arrivals reached T wharf today, the schooner Ralph L. Hall having 4000 fresh, mostly small, and 25 barrels of salt mackerel, while the schooner Charles Dyer had 200 fresh mackerel and 15 barrels of blueback herring. Dealers' prices were 25 cents

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

Arrivals

Stra Franconia from Liverpool, Idaho from Hull.

Stra Ontario from Norfolk with 100 cts citron, 25 cts egg plant, 700 watermelons.

Stra Devonian from Liverpool brought 160 cases onions.

Steamer Asparta, sailed from Port Limon, Aug. 13 for Boston, with bananas for United Fruit Company. Due Thursday, Aug. 21.

Steamer Mandeville, sailed from Port Antonio Aug. 12 for Boston with bananas for United Fruit Company. Due Thursday, Aug. 17.

Steamer Nantucket, from Norfolk due here Thursday, Aug. 17, has 100 cts citron, 170 cts squash, 150 lbs sweet potatoes, 2500 watermelons.

Steamer Asparta, sailed Tuesday, Aug. 15, for Liverpool taking 140 lbs and 300 lbs apples.

Boston Receipts

Apples 562 barrels, berries 1037 crates, peaches 7034 crates, watermelons 6 cars, cantaloupes 6 cars, California oranges 1507 boxes, lemons 349 boxes, bananas 330 stems, California fruit 9 cars, pineapples 23 crates, grapes 2442 carriers, peanuts 55 bags, potatoes 3769 bushels, sweet potatoes 731 barrels, onions 1185 bushels.

PROVISIONS

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 434 pkgs, last year 768 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.40@5.90, clears \$4.10@4.60, winter wheat patents \$4.30@4.80, straight \$4.40@4.90, clears \$3.75@4.25, 4. Kansas hard winter patents, in June \$4.40@4.90; rye flour \$4.20@5.50; Graham \$3.60@4.35.

Corn—Carlots, on spot No. 2 yellow 73c, steamers yellow 72½c, No. 3 yellow 72c; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 75@75½, No. 3 yellow 74@74½, lake and rail shipments 1c less.

Oats—Carlots, on spot No. 1 clipped white 49½c, No. 2 48½c, No. 3 48c; rejected white 46@47c, to ship from the West 40 lbs 46½@49c, 38 lbs 47½@48c, 36 lbs 46½@47½c, new 36½ 47c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.38@1.41 100-lb. bag, granulated \$3.80 @ 4 bbl, bolted \$3.70@3.80; oatmeal, rolled \$5.70@5.93 bbl, cut and ground \$6.30@6.55.

Milled—To ship from the mills, bran, spring \$25.75@26.25, winter \$26.25@26.75, middlings \$29@32, mixed feed \$26.75@29.75, red dog \$32.50, cottonseed meal \$31 for old, \$30 for new, linseed meal nominal, hominy feed \$28.40, stock feed \$28.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$27.50@28.50, No. 1 \$25.50@26.50, No. 2 \$19.50@21.50, No. 3 \$15.50@17.50, Canadian \$23.50@24.50; straw, rye \$14.50@15, oat \$8.50@9.

Butter—Northern creamery, 27@28c; western creamery, 27@28c.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE
URGED ON GERMANY
AND GREAT BRITAIN

Lord Haldane Claims Both Nations Are Responsible for Gaining an Education to Aid an Understanding

STUDENTS LISTEN

British Minister Believes Period Has Arrived When Leaders Must Study the National Spirit of Rival

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—An important speech on the relations of England and Germany was delivered by Lord Haldane at the opening summer meeting of the university extension students at Oxford. The vice-chancellor, Dr. C. B. Heberden, presided and over 1000 students representing more than 20 countries were in attendance. It was notable that a large contingent had come over from Germany.

Lord Haldane, who was cordially received, began by saying that it was never easy to make a satisfactory appreciation of a country to which one stood in the relation of a foreigner. Those who tried were apt to misjudge much and to miss more. Germany, moreover, was for Britons a specially difficult country to understand. Its people possessed traits so like those of our own that we were apt to overlook those other traits in which they were profoundly unlike. Hence arose misrepresentations and disappointments on both sides of the German ocean.

Knowledge Necessary

Nevertheless, a period in history had arrived when it became the duty of public men in each country to endeavor to follow and fathom the currents of public life and opinion in the other. To this end the study of national spirit was essential. How often had he seen in the newspapers of both Germany and England articles which missed the point and attributed unreal motives simply because the writers were wanting in knowledge. And what was true of journalists might be true even of statesmen.

Lord Haldane then drew attention to certain racial differences in the mental attitudes of the Englishman and the German, saying that the practical life of Germany rested far more than did that of Great Britain on abstract and theoretical foundations.

Again, in this country, and he was not sure that the same was not true of our German cousins, we were a little unimaginative about our neighbors. We should take pains to get insight into the habits of thought of a great and practical nation with which we were being brought into an ever-increasing contact. The more intimate the knowledge of each others affairs became in the case of the two nations the better for everybody.

Aptitudes in Common

In the great effort of civilizing the world, in its industrial and commercial development, in the production and exchange of goods, in science, in literature, in art, the two nations had many aptitudes in common. There was a mission and a duty in the discharge of which rivalry might well be stingsless.

It was a thousand pities if peaceful cooperation in work so manifold, so great, and so much in the interest of the world as a whole, were marred or even impeded by unnecessary suspicions. And these suspicions arose mainly from what was the source of most of the evils of life, ignorance and want of forbearance.

The German language was another cause of hindrance to Englishmen. It did not lend itself to the expression of "nuances," and when it appeared in a translation, the "nuances" were generally not there at all, and the meaning was apt to seem harsh. What was wanted was education in mutual understanding.

Germany Admired

"Germany is already one of the greatest nations in the world in virtue of character and intellectual endowment. She is penetrating everywhere, and to the profit of mankind. Nothing is so likely to smooth her path as really frank and easy relations in commerce, in politics, in society, with this country, for many of us believe that the greater the trade and commerce of Germany, the greater will be our trade and commerce."

"The English," said Lord Haldane, in conclusion, "are apt to be narrow. We provoke the world by our apparent unconsciousness of the transitory nature of national institutions. Change is the order of the day, and that is why we shall do well to study the lesson of how to understand our neighbors all round, and try to correct insular traits of mind which are characteristic of us. The knowledge of self may help us to secure that neither Germany nor Great Britain shall fall to realize the magnitude of its responsibility for the understanding and appreciation of the other."

FRANCE DRAFTS BILL
FOR REGULATION OF
AERIAL NAVIGATION

Initiative Is Taken in Code for the Air, but Until Act Is Passed a Set of Rules Will Be Used in Its Place

STEPS NOW TAKEN

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The growing importance of aviation and the great increase in aerial traffic compels the necessity of the adoption without delay of a code governing aerial navigation. The ministry of public works has given much attention to this question and has now decided that it will be well for France to take the initiative, for the reason that the greater number of the most successful results in connection with aviation have been accomplished by Frenchmen and mainly in France itself.

Since the month of June, 1910, following the international conference which was held in Paris, the permanent committee of aerial navigation attached to the ministry of public works has been working to formulate a code for the air. It has studied with the greatest care the numerous problems bearing upon the question and has particularly examined the different sets of regulations that have been submitted, including that proposed by the special committee of the Aero Club.

It has now at last finished its work and after much discussion has decided unanimously to recommend a special set of regulations which it has itself formulated and it is reported that these have not only been approved by the ministry of public works but also by the other ministers, whose departments are also necessarily occupied in some degree at least with this question.

It is now decided that as soon as Parliament meets after the recess, a bill incorporating the committee's proposals will be deposited in the chamber and as there may possibly be some delay before it can become law, it has been considered necessary for the government to take some immediate steps to adopt some provisional regulations for governing the matter until the proposed bill has been passed through both houses.

M. Augagneur has consequently forwarded to the various other ministers interested a draft set of rules which he considers will meet the needs of the authorities and the safety of the public until such time as the matter can be dealt with by Parliament itself.

DEMAND FOR MOTOR
BICYCLES OUTGROWS
FACTORIES' OUTPUT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Accounts received from Coventry show that the popularity of the motor-bicycle is increasing at an unusual and unexpectedly rapid rate. So many orders are being received by the numerous motor-cycle manufacturing firms in Coventry that practically all of them are obliged to work overtime.

By way of illustrating the large orders already booked, some of the firms have already promised the whole of their output for the next year. The total output of motor-bicycles from Coventry and Birmingham is estimated at 1000 per week, and it is expected that the number of bicycles will amount to 100,000 on the register when the next returns are announced, showing an increase of 40,000 over the number registered two years ago.

An interesting feature in the present "boom" is the total absence of foreign competition, although it should be remembered that among the first motor bicycles used in England were those of French, German and Belgian manufacture. It appears also that large demands for this method of traveling have been received from the overseas dominions.

CHILD OF THREE
PLAYS ON PIANO

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The latest addition to musical prodigies is a tiny boy of three, son of an innkeeper at Tegel near Berlin. The little fellow is so surprisingly talented that he has attracted the attention of all the leading musicians here, and a well-known pianist and famous teacher, a lady, has offered to give him his first instruction. His father, it appears, is fond of singing, and one day little Hans astonished every one by standing before the piano and playing the melody his father had sung. The child uses mostly his thumb and second finger, with which he plays everything he has once heard; he never makes a mistake either in the melody or tempo, and his pleasure in the music he produces is great.

CATHEDRALS, LIKE POLITICS, HAVE
UNITY EVEN WITH MANY BUILDERS

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Variety of form and vigor of detail impress one standing where he has general interior view of structure

Durham and Its Chapels as
Records of Art Growth
Charm TouristGLASS IN NORTH
WINDOW ANCIENTExhaustless Treasures of
Beauty in Nooks
of Edifice

(Special to the Monitor)

THE city of Durham possesses one of the most beautiful Norman-Gothic cathedrals in the kingdom. Crowning the summit of a rock, the cathedral stands 80 feet above the river Wear, which flows almost in a circle around it. The scenery along the river banks is beautiful, the deep green foliage of the great oak trees forming a fine setting for the splendor of the magnificent structure up to whose very feet they climb upon the rock.

The three towers fairly dominate the place and from far away across the low ground can be seen rising like a great rampart, against the distant sky-line. For position it stands unrivaled among English cathedrals, except perhaps "Where Lincoln's towers of wonder Soar high o'er the vale of Trent."

Durham and its towers have been compared to Jerusalem and Heidelberg; the one because the city is built on seven hills, and the other because the castle of Heidelberg stands also upon a rock above the old town and also nestles down into the trees which cluster around its walls.

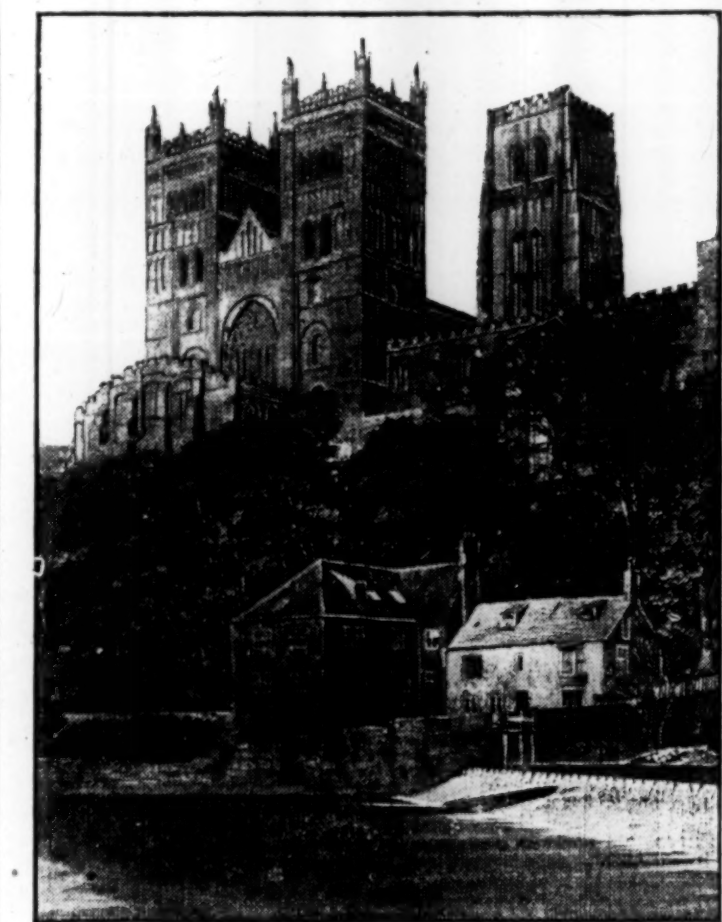
The cathedral has a remarkable history and exceedingly interesting origin. History tells us that the edifice has been built, rebuilt and changed many times since its foundation. During the Saxon invasion the monks had carried the body of St. Cuthbert from place to place until they came to Durham, and chose this for the last abiding place. Their idea was that if they could hide it from the invaders and keep it in their possession, victory was sure to be theirs. A small stone building was therefore built, and from that time onward the skilled masons and builders of many ages have built and embellished it, here a little and there a little in each age, until the edifice stands as it is today, a positive triumph of varied architecture.

Nationality Read

The Nine Altars chapel at the east end is said to be the largest in the kingdom. A virgin's chapel was begun about the middle of the twelfth century on the same site, but before it was finished the foundations gave way, the cause being attributed to St. Cuthbert's displeasure at the erection of a chapel for women near his shrine. The windows in this chapel are rare and beautiful and the rose window at the north end still contains much ancient stained glass.

The Galilee chapel built by Bishop Pudsey (1154-1157) stands on the ledge of the rock and this chapel is unequalled as an example of national architecture, showing the changes that took place from the Norman to the early English Gothic. The interior of this chapel is divided into five aisles by four rows of slender columns ornamented by three rows of chevrons ornaments. The interior of the cathedral is perhaps nearly as beautiful as the outside. The massive cluster of columns in the aisles, and at the intersection of the nave and transept, the great height of the arches and the open space under the tower give the idea of great dignity and massive strength. It would take too much space to give an

ARCHITECTS ETCHED SHARP SKY-LINE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Towers which dominate landscape about river Wear rise from high oak-clad bank

GROSSLY MISLEADING, SAYS
MR. FISHER OF INTERVIEW

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher was, it will be remembered, one of the ministers from the overseas dominions who attended the imperial conference in London, and, as is usual in such cases, he was interviewed on more than one occasion.

All the members attending this important conference, were exceedingly busy, so much so that it was by no means easy for them to find time to fulfill the numerous duties which lay before them. So fully occupied was Mr. Fisher that it was only one morning during breakfast that he was able to find time to talk to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and an account of this conversation was published in the issue of July 15 last.

Mr. Stead of the Review of Reviews is well known as having interviewed many celebrated people, and it appears that during the visit of Mr. Fisher to this country, Mr. Stead managed to have a conversation with him, the length of which Mr. Fisher himself has stated amounted to seven minutes.

The account of this interview published by Mr. Stead has raised a storm of protest from ministers, politicians, and numerous newspapers in the commonwealth. It appeared while Mr. Fisher was on the high seas. As soon, however, as the prime minister touched at Colombo, he replied briefly to the statements and sentiments attributed to him by Mr. Stead in the following language: "Language not mine, grossly misleading."

The statements published as having been made by Mr. Fisher would certainly give the impression that the Australian prime minister was devoting his energies not to consolidating the British empire but to breaking it up. In these circumstances it may be instructive to compare the two interviews, as the impression received by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was very different to that given publicity to by Mr. Stead.

Mr. Fisher's policy, indeed, as it was described in The Christian Science Monitor, may be summed up in one sentence from the interview: "To do what is possible to bring about a greater sense of cooperation, not only between his own country and Great Britain but between the various countries of the world," and as Mr. Fisher explained to Reuter's representative at Colombo, "Australia's aim is the unity of the empire."

DELTA IS NEW ARMY AIRSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Delta is the name of the newest army airship which has been built by the government at Farnborough. This dirigible is larger than the Gamma, and it is understood that her trial flights will be undertaken shortly.

PROGRESS OF CHINA
AIDED BY STUDENTS
IN WESTERN LANDS

H. E. Liang Tun Yen, Foreign Minister, Says Language and Depleted Treasury Have Been Barriers

LAND TAX IS FIXED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—His excellency Liang Tun Yen, the Chinese foreign minister, was recently in London. During the course of his stay in the English capital he was interviewed by a representative of the Daily News and discussing the present political situation in his own country he said that the proposed constitutional government to be initiated in China will be on the two houses basis, an upper chamber and a lower.

He further pointed out that it was only during the last few years that they had realized in China that it was no longer possible to remain isolated from the rest of the world. The movement, he pointed out, towards the extension of international relations was accordingly slow.

"Language," he continued, "remains a great barrier. Yet some progress has been made. At the present time we have about 10,000 students in Japan, 500 in America, 200 in England and 100 in Germany. They are learning a different language from their own and being instructed in various trades and professions."

"But we experience enormous difficulties in making headway—all owing to lack of money. The war with Japan has drained the national exchequer, and we can raise neither the land tax nor the taxes on imports and exports."

"As regards the land tax, the present dynasty are under a pledge to the people not to augment it, while it is practically hopeless to alter the rates of the trade duties. We are tied down by the treaty tariff, by which we cannot increase those taxes without the consent of all the powers."

PENNY BANK PROVES
SUCH SUCCESS THAT
BASIS IS ENLARGED

(Special to the Monitor)

YORK, Eng.—So enormous has been the success of the penny banking system in Yorkshire that it has become necessary to take some steps to enlarge and open out the scheme. All the principal banks of the country, including the Bank of England, have agreed to the formation of a new company, and are taking part in this by subscription of capital or by guarantee. The deposits of the Yorkshire Penny Bank amounted at the end of last year to £18,542,280 (\$92,711,400). The Bank of England has issued the following communication:

"In consequence of the continued growth of the Yorkshire Penny Bank on the lines on which it was originally started, namely, a company by way of guarantee, the directors have been advised—considering the magnitude of the business—that its constitution should now be changed, and that it should become a company by way of capital."

A group of 11 banks carrying on business in Yorkshire have agreed to subscribe a sum of £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000), to form a new company which is to be called the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., with a paid up capital of £750,000 (\$3,750,000), and a reserve fund of the same amount. This new company has agreed to take over the liabilities and assets of the Yorkshire Penny Bank. A second group of banks, which include all the largest banks in London, are giving individual guarantees to the new company for a very large total. The former directors of the Yorkshire Penny Bank will be the directors of the new company, which will be one of the strongest banking institutions in the world.

It was established in 1859 and has no less than 865 branches, chiefly in Yorkshire and Lancashire, the head office being at Leeds.

PRINCE WILL NOT
HAVE ANY FAVOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It had been hoped by the residents of Dunoon and Rothesay that they would have the privilege of specially entertaining the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the visit of the home fleet to the Clyde. The following telegram has now been received by the editor of the Glasgow Record from the assistant private secretary to the King:

"Impossible for Prince of Wales to make any exception while visiting ports on board the Hindustan. His royal highness will on all occasions be considered an officer of the navy. This means the prince will only accept general invitations to officers."

LONDON'S BUS HORSE
IS VANISHING BEFORE
MOTORS AND TAXIS

Old Omnibus Negligible Quantity Now and About 1500 Fast Motor-Buses Are Working Upon the Streets

INCREASE RAPID

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The inevitable result of the coming of the taxicab and motor-bus has fallen upon the London bus horse. The London General Omnibus Company is selling off its horses at the rate of 100 a week, and before long the familiar old horse bus will have ceased to be.

There are still 94 of these working in the London streets, but their days of public usefulness are numbered. They have become a negligible quantity, passed over always in preference for a motor-bus, and except where they were in possession of an exclusive route, mostly some cross-journey route, they have had but few passengers of late.

The General Omnibus Company is withdrawing 10 motor buses of the present type every week, and is turning out of its factories an average of 20 new ones of an improved and more silent kind. Certainly the term silent could not be applied to those at present working on the streets.

In the last nine years the increase of motor-bus traffic has been most remarkable. In 1902 there were 10 motor and 3736 horse-drawn buses, today it is estimated that just under 1500 motor buses have taken the place of the 3736 horse buses and are carrying a far larger number of passengers every week.

SIR ELDON GORST
GIVEN HONOR BY
AFRICAN WORLD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In an appreciative article on Sir Eldon Gorst, the late British agent and consul-general in Egypt, the African World points out how when he went out to Cairo in 1907 nationalist feeling ran very high. His first act on assuming his post was proof of his powers of diplomacy.

Instead of fighting the nationalists from the agency he applied himself to securing the friendship and good will of the Khedive. By conciliating the ruler of the Egyptian people, he brought about the collapse of the nationalist movement in so far as it found expression in active disapprobation of the power exercised over Egyptian affairs by the British government, and thus the situation which had become threatening previous to his arrival gradually ceased to afford any reason for anxiety.

The late British agent and consul-general thus earned his place in history by gaining the confidence alike of the Egyptian people and of the Egyptian ruler.

The Monitor

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The Boys and Girls

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comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

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The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address: Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

PICTURE PUZZLES W. B. Clarke Co. 26 & 28 Tremont St.

THE HOME FORUM

SENSATION OF FLYING BEYOND SPEECH

CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE'S new book, "The Story of the Aeroplane," must be read with interest by all who have watched the young Englishman's splendid successes in flying meets at various places round the globe, to whose habitable boundaries he and his ilk seem to be adding. He writes:

A great many people have flown, and yet very few of them have given anything like a good explanation of what the sensations of flying really amount to. The explanation of this is fairly simple. It is extremely difficult for anybody to say exactly what he felt like when in the air.

At one aviation meeting, a rather celebrated person was taken up for a flight. After making two or three circuits of the aerodrome, he was brought safely back to earth again. Immediately, half a dozen reporters, scenting a good "story," thronged round him, and began to question him closely as to his impressions.

He gasped a little, tried to straighten himself out and exclaimed: "It was great." This observation, although very expressive, was scarcely ample enough to suit the men who had hoped to write half a column at least as to the views

She Was Persuaded

Although progressive in most things, Aunt Sarah was backward about riding in an automobile, and for many months preferred to make trips to and from the city behind faithful old Dobbin.

One fine afternoon, however, her brother, a prosperous contractor in town, persuaded her to try a jaunt with him in his big touring car.

Hilary caused the big machine to roll slowly and gently around the city streets for an hour or so; then he decided to try the country pikes. By gradually increasing the speed he managed to make the car cover the macadam at a 70-mile clip without disturbing his timid sister.

"Well, Sarah," finally asked Hilary, "how do you like this kind of riding?" With her face flushed with pleasure and her eyes fairly snapping with enthusiasm, Aunt Sarah replied:

"It's fine, Hilary! but I never noticed before that the houses in the country were so close together."—Youngstown Telegram.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by
The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER BODDYS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:
Daily, one year, \$5.00
Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
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of this particular individual. So they waited a little, patiently, and then tried again. Evidently they hoped that the confusion of his rush through the air would pass away, and that the famous personage would, after all, say a few things that would be really noteworthy.

But his second declaration was scarcely more informing than his first. It was: "It's absolutely ripping." And although the newspaper men, true to their reputa-

tion for painstaking, did not desert him for some time, they practically failed altogether to get anything of a descriptive nature from the famous personage as to the sensations of flight.

The first time a man flies the sensation is almost more than he can realize or express. The sensation, so to speak, sweeps his mind clear. He comes back to earth with nothing more than a sense of largeness and a good deal of awe.

HUMAN NEED

ONE of the most cheering and comforting passages in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is the one which reads, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need" (Science and Health, p. 494). The phrase human need covers a wide range of possibilities from the elementary physical needs of shelter, food and clothing to the highest mental and spiritual needs of love, joy and peace. The greatest human need is peace. Mrs. Eddy discerned this when she interpreted the phrase, "Give us this day our daily bread" as "Give us grace for today; feed the famished affections" (Science and Health, p. 17).

Of all these mental needs love is the greatest. In truth, the meeting of this need will meet all other lesser needs, for where there is a perfect realization of love there can be no sense of need. We need to realize God's love for us and to feel the grateful response to this love, to see all of God's creation as loving and lovable. We need even more to give love than to receive it, but we cannot continue to give without receiving in return. If the ones to whom by reason of relationship or association we owe our kindest regards seem unappreciative we need not therefore cease to love. It may be that our love has not been unselfish enough. And even if the fault does not seem to lie with us we can continue to work for their good and surely, as we know that God is just and good, in some way, perhaps through some unexpected channel we will find coming to us a wealth of affection which makes us realize that divine Love gives not in stinted human measure but bountifully and unceasingly until our cup of happiness indeed runs over and the overflow goes to gladden hearts that are sad or hopeless.

Perhaps our sense of human need does not at first appeal to us as the need of love and happiness. These real needs may be eclipsed for a time by the seemingly pressing material demands to meet our daily obligations and so provide things honest in the sight of all men. We are told to owe no man anything, but to love one another, and it is conversely true that in order to love one another we must owe no man anything, for the sense of worry and depression that comes with the thought of undue obligation to another shuts out the highest sense of love. Divine Love is so graciously beneficent that it meets these lesser needs, and through this proof of its omnipotence gently leads us higher and frees us from "all sense of lack. As the hunger and thirst for righteousness increase, the physical needs claim less and less of our attention, for we see that both need and supply are spiritual.

Jesus showed little regard for material possessions in themselves. He plainly implied that the only time that they possessed any value was when their attainment and right use served to reveal the power of Truth and Love to minds that were not yet fully awake to deal with pure spiritual facts. As figures have no place in the science of mathematics, so matter has no place in the science of life. However, as figures are useful symbols with which to work, so material possessions are sometimes useful symbols for illustrating such mental qualities as generosity, unselfishness, harmony, beauty, faith and trust. When Jesus told the rich young man to go and sell all that he had he gave him an opportunity for showing his faith and trust in God. He commended the widow's generosity in giving all that she had, and did not bemoan her lack of foresight, or common sense in not providing first for her material wants. He rebuked Judas'

Cultivating the Trailing Arbutus

Mayflower, or trailing arbutus, "probably the best-loved of all the wild flowers of the eastern United States," is rarely seen in cultivation, says Dr. F. V. Coville, and no evidence has been found that flowering plants have hitherto been raised from the seed. The cultivation of the blueberry with acid soils led Dr. Coville to try the same plan with trailing arbutus. In July, 1909, seeds were procured in New Hampshire and sown in a mixture of kalmia peat, sand and sphagnum. They germinated in August, and after transplanting in acid soil, consisting of nine parts of kalmia peat and one of clean sand, they began to form flowering buds. Taken outdoors during the winter, and left into a cool greenhouse in March, in a few days they were in full bloom, with flowers of extraordinary beauty. Plants left in the greenhouse all winter flowered sparingly, but developed fruit as juicy as the strawberry.—Youths Companion.

PRIMITIVE HOMES IN WEST INDIES



GROUP OF NATIVE HUTS, JAMAICA

THESE huts of the natives of Jamaica are made of a few posts wattled together with narrow strips of wood and plastered over with mud. There is only one door, and often but one window. Sometimes they are not floored in any way, and thus in their construction go back to the primitive days when man was learning to build artificial shelter for himself.

GARDEN CONGRUITY TO BE DESIRED

HOW DOES your garden grow? is the pertinent query of an article on gardening in Everybody's which would lead Americans to consider the fitness of things in planning either a city back yard's beautification or the glories of a country estate. New gardens in foreign countries are properly set with the formalities of an older time, retained by a love of tradition and also because these things tone with the long-mellowed present of an older civilization; but gardens in America should have an equally characteristic Americanism. To transfer the quaintness of Italian gardens or the formalities of English clipped hedges to our own land is plain anachronism. There are many gardens in America, however, that breathe an atmosphere of a rich past which is nevertheless wholly of a piece with our own present, and the writer says that perhaps the most famous is the magnolia garden at Magnolia-on-Ashley, 12 miles out of Charleston, S. C. Here Mrs. Julia Drayton Hastie lives in one of the two ancestral houses on the estate, a house built in that style combined of West Indian and colonial typical of Charleston and the old South. No one who has visited her 11 acres of magnolias in March will ever forget their shadowed but gorgeous loveliness, or the hushed air of untold antiquity and silence which broods over the central lake, a half acre in extent, where the aged cypresses, festooned with creepers, wade out knee deep into

Rule of Conduct

I WILL govern my life, and my thoughts, as if the whole world were to see the one and to read the other.—Seneca.

VIEUXTEMPS GIVES TECHNIQUE

MUCH has been said against the violin music of Vieuxtemps. His plaudits, his tricks, the habit of sacrificing the most elemental rules of composition for the sake of more immediate effect, the baldness of the orchestration, the poverty of the harmonic material he uses, his pose—these are some of the charges which have been brought against him again and again. There is, however, one aspect of his music which the young violinist cannot afford to ignore. Even Wieniawski or Paganini is not as essential to the development of technique as Vieuxtemps. Neither of these two greater musicians (Paganini was one of the first to recognize Beethoven, and

Wieniawski's arrangement of "Faust" is vastly superior to the original setting of the same melodies) can inspire the violinist with the same confidence, nor give him the style which every audience can appreciate.—Manchester Guardian.

No dainty flower or herbe that grows on ground,
No arbutet with painted blossoms—drest
And smelling sweet, but there it might be found
To bud out faire, and throwe her sweete smells all around.
—Spenser.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

How the Dog Barked for Water

A dog who was accustomed to go with a lad to a neighbor's pump to have his water bucket filled found his bucket empty one day. He carried it in his mouth to the pump and waited, evidently expecting the water to come. Getting impatient he soon began to bark loudly and angrily. At this juncture the boy arrived and said:

"Poor dog, did we forget your water?"
At the same time he pumped a generous supply. Again the dog barked, but it was a bark of genuine thanks this time, quite different from his previous bark of disappointment.

Banana Leaf Copy Books

One can tell a mile away when nearing a school in India. The reason is that the children get their lessons from oral instruction rather than from books. The teacher says over something which is to be learned and then the entire school recites it after him. The children are seated about on the floor, and when the primary class writes, it does so on palm

leaves. When in the next stage of advancement, chronographically, it writes on banana leaves, and when still more advanced, it receives paper. One may judge of the standing of the class by the material upon which it writes.—Milwaukee Free Press.



What part of a watch?

ANSWER TO NUMERICAL ENIGMA.
Revel, lever; dear, dare, read; laid, lid, dial.

PAST OF PERIODICALS IN LITERATURE

SOME notion as to what current literature means nowadays is given by the following passage from an article on the New York library in the Century Magazine:

The greatest demand upon this library is for periodicals, both new and old, including, under this head, journals, magazines, transactions of societies and reports of institutions and corporations. The greatest number of calls is for

numbers of current periodicals, literary, philological, historical, artistic, technological, industrial, philosophical, religious, etc., and this demand is supplied on a large scale, one-half of the fund available for the purchase of books being now devoted to this purpose. About 7000 current periodicals are received, covering all subjects, in all languages, and these are instantly available for the use of students. About 1000 of these are indexed for important papers, the titles of which are copied on cards, with the proper references, and these cards are at once placed in the public catalogue under the subjects to which they refer. The periodical room in the southeast corner of the main floor of the new library includes a space 120 feet by 40 feet.

The modern slang phrase, "a back number," to indicate uselessness, does not apply to the files of old periodicals in the library. There are about 90,000 volumes of these, and they are of the greatest value to students in search of historical data on any subject. In the field of American history the files of

old newspapers are of special importance, and of these the library has one of the largest collections in this country. Current newspapers, showing the course of events in all parts of the world, will be supplied in a room 110 by 35 feet in the northwest corner of the basement floor. At present only about 50 important newspapers are subscribed for; but this room will give space for 200, which it is hoped will be supplied by a special endowment fund.

Her Opportunity

The following account of Miss Mary Garden's debut in Paris is from the Woman's Home Companion:

"The prima donna singing Louise at the Opera Comique broke down during the first act, and, after struggling through the second, gave up. Carre was busy meanwhile, for the opera must be completed. Remembering that Miss Garden had mentioned that part as in her repertoire, he hurriedly sent for her. 'Would she attempt it?' 'She would try.' It means a chance; it was a great risk, which, had she hesitated, she might not have taken.

"The stage she had never trodden, the complicated action with other characters, singing with the massive tone of an orchestra, were things unknown to her; she knew only Louise's music.

"From the moment in which she said, 'I will try,' until the curtain rose, there was no time for any thought but of the actual moment. She was dressed and on the stage; the curtain was up, the orchestra playing. She did not notice the surprised buzz of voices as she began to sing; she was not nervous; there was room for only one thought, she must be Louise, to do that she could no longer be Mary Garden. Her whole being was absorbed; it was not a dream, but a tense reality, in which every move, every gesture, must count in her action, every breath in her singing. The three remaining acts followed in growing tension, her grip on the moment never relaxing.

"When it was over, she had proved all that she had worked for, all she had learned, all of which she was capable—her future had hung upon it. The curtain had fallen on the most unusual of debuts, one that brought her over two hundred consecutive appearances in 'Louise.' On that momentous night she had stepped from girlhood into womanhood."

Do You Remember?

Do you remember, from the dim delight Of long ago, the dreamy summer night, So full, so soft, when you, a sleepy child, Lay in your faintly starlit room and smiled Responsive to the laughter of the folk Who sat upon the porch below and spoke From time to time or sang a snatch of song? Do you remember still across the long Years' way the perfume from the flower beds Wafted in gusts of sweetness, as the heads Of drowsy blooms were shaken by the wind? And wistful, do you still hold in your mind The myriad doings of the summer night? The tree-toads, and the cricket's chirp, the flight Of fireflies, those burglars of the dark, Who flash their lantern light, then veil its spark? The breathless calling of the whip-poor-wills, A sobbing screech-owl off among the hills? Then—cobweb visions over dreamy eyes— Do you remember how in mystic guise Sleep 'gan to wave her mantle o'er your head? Now far, now near, the shadowy folds she spread, Slow, and more slow, until at last they fell And wrapt you in their slumb'rous heavy swell— And so, close gathered into happy rest, Sleep caught you fast against her fragrant breast, Then set her velvet pinions wide in flight And bore you through the wonder of the night. —Margaret Prescott Montague in the Atlantic.

Thackeray's Caricature

Of Thackeray as an artist, the Academy says that the first and most evident quality in his drawings is the independence of their humor; the second is a tender, indeed poetic, quality to be found even in the broadest of his caricatures. For Thackeray never falls into that savage grossness of caricature which to the modern eye spoils so much of the work of his contemporaries. All his types have kindness, jollity, and that humor which is called infectious, and the secret of it is that they are all, as it were, conspirators in his jest. They rob laughter of all malice because they seem to be laughing with you. They are all posing; they all seem to watch the reader, some openly, some covertly, to catch his smile. This is true of the solemn as well as of the extravagant types; of Mr. Hicks, the poet, as of The Mulligan; and Mr. Ranville Ranville, turning his card at whist with magnificent gravity, is as conscious of the amused eye of the reader upon him as is Betty, the maidservant in "Vanity Fair," who strikes the most rigorous attitudes to make the reader smile, while she pretends to discover Becky's note on the pin cushion. So, too, with Thackeray's children, who have the prettiest air of precocity. In one and all there is the same suggestion of posing, the same jolly consciousness of being laughable, and the same invitation to the reader to laugh.—N. Y. Post.

Tommy Tucker

"There can be no doubt on the subject of tucks," says Die Mode, of Berlin, "except that their popularity may give the manufacturers trouble to meet the demand. Everything is being made with tucks, pleats large and small, and if the story is true the discarded tucking machines have been set in motion once more simply because a fashion maker had some old remnants left over which, for want of a better trimming, were utilized on some advance models. They were not included in the original design, but had to be when exact copies were ordered. And now the tucked material is 'high fashion' in everything from neckwear to coat trimming, and that is the way fashions originate."

Subtle Flattery in His Thanks

Little Sterling, four years of age, who was promising in politeness, was calling at a house with his mother. The hostess gave him some peanuts. He was looking at a picture and took the nuts, but remained silent. His mother said, "Why Sterling, what do you say?" "More peanuts," he replied quickly.

Footwork in Tennis

Both boys and girls who like tennis will find much that is useful in an article on tennis playing in St. Nicholas for August, and older players, too, for that matter. First of all the importance of correct footwork is emphasized. For the forearm drive the body should be turned to the right and the left foot placed in advance so that after the follow-through of the stroke the weight of the body falls on the left foot. With the backhand stroke the position is reversed, the right foot being in advance. To place the feet right after running for a return stroke requires practice, but the position in time is taken without thought.

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St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, August 16, 1911

The Recall and the New States

As was fully expected, President Taft has returned to Congress the resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood without his approval. The basis of his objection, of course, is found in the provision of the Arizona constitution making the judiciary of the new state subject to the recall. The executive neither wastes nor minces words in dealing with the proposed system of disciplining the courts when their decisions run counter to popular opinion. He pronounces the provision pernicious in its effect, destructive of independence in the judiciary, likely to subject the rights of the individual to the possible tyranny of the popular majority and injurious to the cause of free government.

The President stands by the principle of constitutional restraint of the majority. He holds that the necessity of controlling checks over the majority's actions is demonstrated by experience. The judicial branch of the government is not representative of the majority of the people in the sense that the executive and legislative branches are, even where the mode of selecting judges is by popular election. In a proper sense, judges are servants of the people rather than popular representatives. To fill their office properly they must be independent. They must decide every question that comes before them according to law and justice.

The President here, and throughout his message, follows the line of conservative reasoning. The country, we are quite certain, will support him in the position that the courts should be held above popular influence and clamor. To concede that their decisions must be in line with popular thought would be to concede that they must be in agreement with the popular opinion of the hour touching every question in which there is deep public interest, and this regardless of law and justice. Here thoughtful people will pause with the President. Public opinion is not always right; it is not always just; it frequently reverses itself, and its changes of attitude are oftener impulsive than otherwise.

The appointment of members of the judiciary for life or during good behavior, as in Massachusetts, is one extreme, but it is the extreme of conservatism. The recall, making the elected judges amenable to every change in popular sentiment, would be the extreme of radicalism. The elective system, where the elections are properly safeguarded against machine political methods, has apparently proved the most satisfactory in the younger states. It has the merits without the defects of the recall, the people holding control over the courts and exercising it at each recurring election. It still leaves the judges free to decide cases according to their merits, for it insures them in most instances calmer public consideration than that which immediately follows an unpopular decision. The recall would appeal more strongly to thinking people if it gave assurance that a popular decision, the result of impetuous reasoning, of prejudice and of passion, would be an improvement upon the present judicial system at its worst. Such a guarantee does not seem to be forthcoming, and we believe the President will be applauded for opposing his veto to a change that promises nothing better, while threatening something worse, than we have now.

SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON declares himself delighted with the progress on the great canal, and those in charge of the work say they were no less pleased with the visitor.

Porto Rico After Business

It is perhaps unnecessary to tell visitors to Porto Rico that the products of the American possession in the West Indies are equal to the best that any tropical country has to show. That those who are unable or unwilling to make a visit to the island may, if they so wish, be informed fully about Porto Rican productivity and see samples of what the rich soil sends forth, there has now been established in New York city a permanent exhibit of fruits and other products of the island. The campaign of publicity thus inaugurated has for its supporter the Governor of Porto Rico, who has just returned to the island after seeing the new venture fully launched. At 501 Fifth avenue those interested in tropical products can obtain all manner of information relative to cost of land in Porto Rico, the opportunities for remunerative cultivation and what is being done in the matter of selling the yield.

United effort has enlisted the services of the representative men in the island who are prepared to answer questions relative to the subject. There are those who may wish to know whether there is any great difficulty in shipping products to the coast, and also whether steamship connection is sufficiently regular with the United States. As reply to such inquiries it is advanced that, since competitive lines are now bidding for ocean trade, the service has improved greatly. And as for inland facilities for shipping freight, aside from what the railroad is doing, highway construction is going forward rapidly.

While grape fruit is not the only fruit which gives Porto Rico a choice yield, it is a fact that this one article has earned a reputation which makes it no longer a question of market but whether the supply can meet the demand. Porto Rican grape fruit is now to be taken specially in hand by the plantation owners. Fine as it is, Porto Rican planters want to continue its improvement. The campaign of information includes data aiming at educating the public taste to a fuller appreciation of grape fruit.

While the New York exhibit takes care of the American end of the plan, the Porto Rican Association looks after the publicity feature at home. The Boy Scouts of Porto Rico have also taken a hand. More than 10,000 visitors during the present year have been told things about the island that were never told before. When tourists arrive they are furnished with the boy guides, who make it a point to say a good word for the productiveness of the soil as well as to point out scenic grandeur.

If it is doing nothing more than setting a good example in the West Indies, Porto Rico is fulfilling its mission under the present government. The effect can hardly fail to be felt in adjoining islands. Commercial enterprise evident among the Porto Ricans seems to show conclusively that it pays to take advantage of national conditions prevailing throughout the Caribbean islands.

WHAT was practically the first public utterance of Japan's great seaman, Admiral Togo—his brief but eloquent address at the luncheon given in his honor jointly by the New York Peace Society and the Japan Society of New York, at the Hotel Astor on Monday—took on the form of a message of good will from the island empire to the United States. Especially felicitous was the admiral's reference to the occasion itself.

Speaking of the association of the two societies named in the function, he said: "I cannot conceive of a happier combination, since the relationship between Japan and the United States must ever be one of peace and neighborly good will. In this belief I take advantage of the occasion to declare myself among the foremost advocates in favor of maintenance of that relationship in order that our two countries, which have so long lived in harmony and cordial friendship, may continue to do so forever."

International peace cannot be preserved, it is true, by the amenities of a luncheon. After-dinner speeches are not wholly to be depended upon as indications of the real sentiments of those who make them, particularly when the speakers are representatives of foreign nations ambitious of commercial conquest and jealous of power and prestige. But, as a rule, it is not a difficult matter to measure the depth of the sincerity of such expressions as those from Admiral Togo. Here is a case, at least, in which common sense as well as politeness dictates full acceptance of the assurances offered. The conscience of the United States is not disturbed by any concealed hostility toward Admiral Togo's country. This nation would much prefer to earn the friendship, deep and lasting, rather than the enmity, of a people for whose emergence it is largely responsible. The American people will not consciously be a party to any step calculated to injure Japan. Because they feel worthy of Japan's confidence and friendship they are ready to accept assurances of them.

A like sentiment must permeate the masses of the Japanese empire. Aside from all the mighty considerations involved in world peace, of which the United States is a leading proponent today, there is nothing to be gained, while there is everything to be lost, through the estrangement of the two great powers of the Pacific.

Social amenities, soft words, protestations of everlasting friendship between nations do not reach far when there is concealment and dissimulation in the background. If there were no greater motive, self-interest would of itself be sufficient to preserve the peace between the United States and Japan at the present time. But, added to self-interest, there are sentimental as well as moral forces to be counted upon in the cementing of the friendship of the two nations, and these could not be put aside save under circumstances which it is only reasonable now to regard as remote if not altogether impossible.

Now for another Jules Verne to write another "Around the World" in fewer days.

Bringing the College Closer to the Home

WISCONSIN is about to take a departure that promises to lessen the distance between the public school and the state university, between the children of the people and the higher education. Hereafter there is to be a two-year course of college work in the normal schools of the state. In other words, the eight normal schools, added to the university, will provide Wisconsin with nine state schools, instead of one school as formerly, in which young men and women may begin a college course. The normal schools are distributed throughout the state; students in general may take advantage of the college courses they provide without leaving home; thus the cost of travel and of living is to be greatly reduced, while home associations and home influences can be preserved.

On the other hand, it is held, the relatively small size of the student body in the normal school will give opportunity for closer contact between individual students and teachers. This will, it is hoped, insure greater attention for the underclassmen than they can receive, as a rule, in the crowded universities. It would be difficult to overestimate the value to students of closer contact with teachers; the personal touch so often lost and so keenly missed by students in the transition from school to college will be restored, it is believed, under the Wisconsin system.

It is the intention, of course, to maintain the studies in the eight normal schools at the high level of the state university. Lines will reach out from the latter to the auxiliary colleges, and the standards that have given high repute to the Madison institution will govern them. Entrance requirements are to be the same for the normal schools as for the university. In short, here is a case in which the intent is diffusion of higher education without deterioration. It is a step in line with rational coordination of the schools. It will shorten the jump from the high school to the college, and apparently will go far toward closing the seeming gulf that lies between many young men and women of ordinary means and the realization of their hope of a university training.

ALL of the larger cities of the country are now to have postal savings banks as rapidly as they can be installed. There is no longer any doubt as to the success of the system. And there is less doubt than ever, also, as to the beneficial effect the system will have on banking in general.

MARRIED men in Austria are not permitted to take flights in aeroplanes without the consent of their wives and children. This is a commendable law. It ought to be copied by every country where married men and fathers are likely to go up in the air.

NEW YORK city has opened its long-heralded municipal ocean baths. Following the example of Boston, New York's liberality will undoubtedly be of value to those who would enjoy salt-water bathing at a minimum cost.

A SAN FRANCISCO postal clerk has succeeded in sorting 2346 postal cards without a single error in the astonishing time of thirty-seven minutes, a shorter period than it sometimes takes to write one at a seaside resort.

ALMOST every newspaper owns to one humorist, but it is only at times like this that all the humorists contribute to every paper in the city.

SOMETHING may have to be done toward bringing about unlimited arbitration between the President and the Senate.

Admiral Togo Speaks for the East

Aiding the Earth Girdler

ANDRE JAGERSCHMIDT, the journalist, who left Paris bound around the world on July 17, will sail from Montreal this week, expecting to arrive in Paris Aug. 24, the last lap from Dover being done as a passenger in an aeroplane. In this process of earth-girdling the traveler either has, or will have, utilized every kind of swift vehicle that man now has at his disposal for annihilating space, whether land, water or air be the resisting medium. Because of this variety of mechanical aids, this triple instead of dual medium in which to forge toward the distant goal, Jagerschmidt will excel all previous records. That he arrived at Vancouver on Aug. 12, having crossed Europe, Asia and the Pacific ocean in twenty-six days, indicates what marked advances in transportation have been made, especially on the Russian-Siberian route, since the last attempt of the kind.

Not the least interesting aspect of the journalist's race has been the uniform human solicitude that he win out. Of course, an instinctive impulse of curiosity has brought many spectators to gaze upon him. Occasionally, no doubt, this has interfered with his movements. But humanity has finer qualities than curiosity. It always has been, always will be, let us trust, profoundly interested in the racer, whether human, equine or canine. The American administrator of the savage tribes of the Philippines wisely takes advantage of the natives' instinctive interest in racing to set up sports and competitions that discipline character at the same time that they provide vent for physical energy otherwise destructive. Men universally and always have desired that the man ambitious to be fleetest should have his desire and be honored for it. M. Jagerschmidt has profited by this widely diffused sympathy for him. Engine-drivers, ship captains, hackmen, innkeepers and a British ambassador have sped him faster on his way. They all wanted humanity to register another triumph over space and time. For the instant of contact with him, he incarnated pilgrimaging humanity in its long battle against beetling mountains, engulfing tides and swirling winds. Consequently their all was at his service. His victory would be theirs, as in truth it will. What he accomplishes on a spurt in 1911, any man is likely to do as a matter of course a decade hence. Indeed, with the alliance of locomotive, steamship, automobile and aeroplane, what may not be possible in 1925?

AVIATOR ATWOOD is not the only flyer who within the next few days will steer a machine Bostonward.

SPEAKING generally, American exports have increased immensely in the last few years, the average annual gain being no less than \$400,000,000. This may be in part attributed to the higher scale of prices that have generally prevailed, but the increase is due as largely to volume as to prices. In manufactures ready for consumption the gain has been remarkable, rising from \$318,000,000 in 1901 to \$460,000,000 in 1906 and to \$600,000,000 in 1911. It is at once interesting and instructive to extract from the mass of imports a few of the more familiar things and to show the jump they have made in foreign favor within a decade. Thus boots and shoes have risen from \$3,500,000 in 1901 to \$13,700,000 in 1911, and this notwithstanding the fact that American machinery is now largely employed in the manufacture of "American" footwear abroad. In the same period builders' hardware and tools have advanced from \$9,000,000 to \$17,000,000. Plants for the manufacture of "American" agricultural machinery are now in operation in foreign countries; nevertheless, the exports of American-made mowers and reapers last year were greater than were the exports of all agricultural implements ten years ago. Plows and cultivators in that time climbed from \$1,888,000 to \$8,600,000.

Automobiles were not noted as a separate item of American exports until 1902. In that year foreign sales of the new vehicle amounted to only \$950,000; last year the figure reached \$13,000,000, the gain over 1910 being \$3,500,000. It is worth mentioning in passing that in 1911 Canada took \$6,000,000 worth of the automobile product of this country.

Large increases are shown in photographic goods, in mineral oils, in electrical appliances and machinery, in typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, metal-working machinery, pipes and fittings, iron and steel wire, etc. Within ten years, turning to another classification, copper bars, pigs and ingots have increased in sales from \$41,000,000 to \$99,000,000. Behind this, of course, is written the story of the advance in electrical development.

It is a question whether it speaks well for the United States that so much copper should be permitted to leave these shores as raw material. In this and in some other respects the showing, while indicating a tremendous growth along some lines, is not satisfying. The growth of exports as it is exhibited here emphasizes the possibilities of expansion rather than proves that these possibilities are being made the most of. There is still a tenacious clinging to the home market; still diffidence as to overseas commercial venture. It is probable that American manufactures will never find their way in proper volume into all the avenues of world trade until the foreign commerce of the country shall be served, at least to a reasonable extent, by American ships.

A MEANS of defeating the voting machine has been discovered in Chicago. This discovery should be welcomed. It may lead to the perfection of the apparatus, although the only real assurance of an honest election comes from the determination of honest electors to make it so.

IT is said that congressmen felt somewhat put out because President Taft went to Beverly for relaxation. But the President intimated before the session started that it was for the members of Congress to decide whether they should have the whole summer and fall to themselves.

WHEN the crown prince of Denmark visits the United States Scandinavian-Americans will no doubt show that, whereas they are good Americans, they have not forgotten they were once Scandinavians.

THERE may be a reason for interviewing Americans returning from abroad, but it is essential to the country's welfare to get their opinion of the United States when the same Americans leave for Europe?

Some Things Exported by the United States